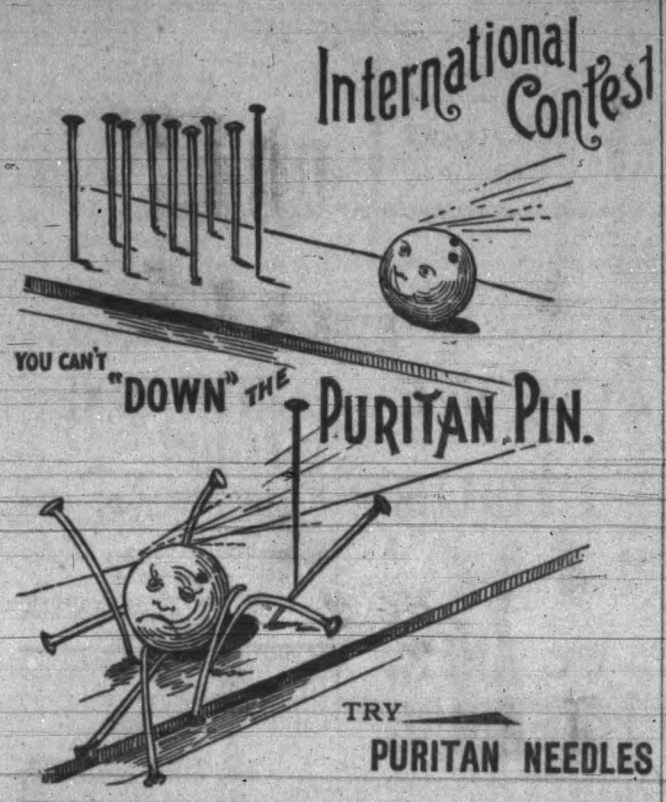
TIMES OFFICE
No. 20 Broad St.
Opposite Driard.

Victoria Times.

VOL. 21 VICTORIA B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1895 No. 39

Begin the Day Right
Only a Brush can keep you neat. Brushes in all sizes and prices at the P. P. P.
C. E JONES, 36 Gov't St.,
Always Open.



February!

The Meaning of the Word.

We don't want our friends to think us pedantic; we certainly are not running a kindergarten, but the name of the month interests us.

We've just found out that it is derived from the latin word februo—to purify by sacrifice.

That applies so aptly to our stock and our intentions that we can't help mentioning it; and if the testimony of the throngs of people who were with us during the past two weeks can be relied on (and who dares question it?) we give for Cash THE GREATEST VALUES.

Just on the eve of opening up our New Spring Stock we now propose to CLEAN OUT THE ODDS AND ENDS, even if we do have to make a great sacrifice to do it.

DONT FAIL TO GET YOUR SHARE,

The remainder of our Fall and Winter Coats, Jackets and Wraps, including some Fur Lined Garments, will be sold so cheap that we confidently expect every one will be gone before the ides of March.

REMNANTS! We have quite a stack at your own price.

SPOOL COTTON, best 6-cord, 200 yds., assorted, any number, in black and white 30 cents per dozen.

See our price list of staples, such as White Cottons, Pillow Cottons, Sheetings, Tablings, Crash, and Roller Towelling, Towels, Flannels, Blankets, etc., etc., in the Colonist.

Special attention is called to 75 pieces (first installment just to hand) of Flannelette, worth 20 cents, to be sold all round at 10 cents per yard. Thus:

"Examples might be heaped until they hide
The rules, which they were made to render plain."

Working on the broad principle of enlightened selfishness, we know that we serve ourselves best by serving the public most.

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

February 1st, 1895.

FOR ONE MONTH . . .

Great reductions for cash in all lines of our Large and Complete Stock

A. GREGG & SON,
TAILORS, 62 Yates St.

If your Grocer is out of

Keewatin ....Flour....

INSIST on his getting it for you and TAKE NO OTHER.

'QUICKCURE' FOR Toothache

IT ACTS LIKE MAGIC. Never fails to give INSTANT and in most cases PERMANENT Relief. . . .

Endorsed by Dentists and Physicians as a most important discovery. . . . . .

Sold by Druggists everywhere, with instruments, 25c. and 50c.

EX-QUEEN LIL ON TRIAL

She Denies the Right of the Court Martial to Try Her For Treason.

She Knew Nothing of the Revolt—Speculation as to Fate of Conspirators.

Honolulu, Feb. 8.—(Correspondence of the United Press per steamship Mariposa.—The trial for misprision and treason of the ex-queen before the military commission occupied portions of the 5th, 6th and 7th and included to-day. She gave brief oral testimony and caused to be read a written statement. She denied the right of the court to try her, and denied all complicity in or knowledge of any attempt to overthrow the republic and restore her as queen. She did not hear of any uprising until the next morning. The former leading royalists are organising annexation clubs.

The delay in the arrival of the steamer Mariposa, which arrived in port this morning, was caused by unusually heavy weather thoughout the entire voyage. The situation at the islands as described by all the passengers was more serene than at the last advices. C. F. Sawyer, of Boston, who married Miss Severano, daughter of the ex-Hawaiian minister, said everybody was anxiously awaiting the final report of the court-martial. Among the troops there is a well defined sentiment that severe punishment should be meted out to the ring-leaders. F. G. Reed, president of the Los Angeles town council, says the excitement has resolved itself into annexation talk everywhere. Where formerly there was desire to proceed to extreme measures there is now no other feeling than to deal gently, though forcibly, with instigators of the late revolt. It is his opinion that deportation will occur, and he said in this connection that up to the very last moment it had been the intention of the government to deport Widemann, Gregg, Marshall and others. Their families were apprised of the contemplated move, and were at the wharf to bid goodbye to them. The army, however, had entered a very vigorous protest, and deportation was abandoned. There is, he said, no danger of any further uprising. It has been the policy of the government up to this time to impress upon the royalists the futility of any such move, and this object will be borne in mind in any subsequent proceedings that the government may take.

Dr. McDaniel, of Santa Clara, who has acted as surgeon for the army during the recent uprising, that it seemed to be the general impression that in the event of any verdict being arrived at not commensurate with the punishment of the crimes, the committee of public safety would see that the conspirators would not get off with a sentence of transportation. It is impossible, he said, to state directly just what punishment would be meted out to the prisoners. The feeling ran very high against them.

President Dole spent two hours on board the steamer prior to her departure, doubtless in conection with the intended deportation of Widemann and six other whites. It was reported on board the Mariposa that the government had four prisoners under sentence of deportation on minor charges. The representative of the United Press was unable to verify the rumor, but finally discovered a young man named Smith, said to have been an apprentice on the United States steamer Boston, who deserted in Honolulu. It was said Smith had been sent on board the ship for a remark made against the provisional government. Smith refused to be interviewed.

The transportation of Muller, Cranstoun and Johnstone was not accomplished withojut some diplomatic friction. The German consul when appealed to by Muller answered that it served him right and that he was lucky to get off with that. United States Minister Willis, on the contrary, took a different view of Cranstoun's appeal and thereupon entered a protest against his deportation without trial. Willis expressed his sorrow that the government should persist in such an arbitrary and illegal course and assured them that they should hear about it. The attorney-general assured him that the government had thoroughly considered the subject and were quite satisfied with their action.

At the conclusion of the trial a paper was read on behalf of the queen, in which she related that she had no knowledge either directly or indirectly of the intended revolt, nor had she any information concerning the arms or by whom procured. She admits that it was her intention to change her cabinet whenever her restoration should be effected and that she acted of her own free will and was actuated solely by the aim of doing good to her country. The queen expressed her regret at the reported danger to women and children at the hands of the Hawaiians, which she said had no foundation whatever. She denies the right of the court-martial to try her and claims that by so doing it violates the constitution and laws now in force in the country. She appeals to the court to remember that the government of Hawaii is on trial before the world and that it will be judged by the outcome. She concludes by saying that the prosperity and happiness of Hawaii are in their hands and that as they are commencing a new era in the nation's history she hopes they will have the wisdom to lead it in the paths of forbearance and to consolidate all the people anxious to advance in the way of civilization outlined by American liberty.

In court on the 8th inst. the case of Mrs. Dominis the court required several passages in her statement stricken out before it could be admitted on record. Neumann spoke one hour, maintaining that the evidence failed to prove that the accused had any knowledge of the uprising. The judge advocate responded for forty-five minutes, treating with derision the possibility of her ignorance, with chief conspirator Nowlein living under her roof and official documents passing back and forward between her and Guillock relating to the establishment of the new government at the very time when the Waimanals were prepared to land arms and the insurrection was ripe. The trial closed at 2.30 p.m.

An act empowering the marshal to execute the sentences of the military commission is being pushed rapidly through the council.

"Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer,

Balmy sleep" is often disturbed by fits of coughing. LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE insures a good night's rest.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,

Sole Agents, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAGIC LANTERN ENTERTAINMENT—Indian Church, Herald street, Saturday evening, February 16th. Admission, 10 cents. f15-2t

NOTICE.—All parties who supplied labor or material on building on Market street for F. B. McLellan will please send their bills to Mr. Flint, secretary of Victoria Building Society, before the 22nd instant. F. B. McLellan. f15-1t

WANTED GARDENING—Skilled and cheap labor combined. Appy J. W. Webb & Son, Garden Contractor. f15-3t

Mortgagee's Sale.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated 25th August, 1892, and registered in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, in Charge Book vol. 11, fol. 341 as No. 13274 B., sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned will be received up to 26th February, instant, for the purchase of lot 1, part of lots 71 and 80, Fairfield Farm Estate (map 425) Victoria city. There is a two-story frame dwelling on the property with convenient outbuildings.

The highest approved tender over $1,250 will be accepted.

32 Langley street, Victoria, February, 1895.

DUMBLETON & ELLIOTT,
Solicitors for Mortagee.

f15-td

In the Matter of the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890" and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph C. Devlin, of 234 Simcoe street, Victoria, did by deed dated the 13th of February, 1895, grant and assign his real and personal property unto Charles Fox Todd, of Wharf street, Victoria, and 218 Johnson street, Victoria, merchant, in trust, for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably or proportionately and without preference or priority the creditors of the said Joseph C. Devlin.

All persons having claims against the said Joseph C. Devlin are requested to forward and deliver full particulars thereof, duly verified, to the said trustee on or before the 15th of March, 1895, after which day the said trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated February 15th, 1895.

C. F. TODD, Trustee.

A meeting of the creditors of the said Joseph C. Devlin will be held in the office of the said C. F. Todd on Wharf street, Victoria, at 3 p.m., on Friday, the 22nd day of February, 1895.

C. F. TODD, Trustee.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday and Wednesday, **FEB. 19-20** Wednesday Matinee.

Engagement of the Distinguished Comedienne

You'll Shout, Scream, Roar, **MISS EMILY BANCKER** —IN— **OUR FLAT** New Musical Comedy Hit.

780 Nights Strand Theatre, London, England. 100 Nights Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theatre, New York.

Sale of seats now open at Jamieson's.

Prices, $1.00, 75 cents. Gallery, 50c.

LATEST CABLE DISPATCHES

Eight Miners Killed by the Explosion of Fire Damp in an Austrian Mine.

Portugal Authorizes Importation of Ninety Million Kilos of Foreign Cereals.

London, Feb. 15.—Two persons were burned to death in a fire caused by the upsetting of a lamp on the Flushing mail steamer Princess Elizabeth in the harbor of Queensboro last evening. The ship was only slightly damaged.

Lisbon, Feb. 15.—A decree was issued to-day authorizing the importation of ninety million kilos of foreign cereals within a period expiring at the end of July.

Vienna, Feb. 15.—By an explosion of fire damp last night in the Queen Louise mine at Sealerize fourteen were killed and eight injured.

London, Feb. 15.—The Prince of Wales' levee was held to-day. The attendance at the levee was moderate owing to the excessive cold.

Berlin, Feb. 14.—The crown princess of Sweden has written a letter of condolence any sympathy to Frau von Goessel, whose husband commanded the Elbe. She and the crown prince once sailed on the steamship Sachsen under Captain von Goessel's command, from Genoa to Port Said, and in memory of the voyage the king of Sweden conferred upon von Goessel the order of Vasa.

Berlin, Feb. 15.—During the discussion in the reichstag yesterday with regard to the safety of vessels at sea, Herr Boetticher stated from evidence of the rescued passengers and sailors of the Elbe, that it was shown that neither the captain nor the crew were blameable. He denied the statement of Herr Bebel that the air tight compartments of the Elbe were open. He also said he did not believe the statements of Bebel with regard to the drilling of the crew of the steamship line to which the Elbe belonged.

In the reichstag to-day Count Wirbach urged the government to call an international monetary conference with a view of remonetizing silver. Count Bismarck favored such a bill.

Mentone, Feb. 15.—Ambassador to France Eustis is ill with inflammation of the lungs.

London, Feb. 14.—Mr. G. Alexander staged at the St. James' theatre this evening "The Importance of Being Earnest," a new farce by Oscar Wilde. He was supported by Rose Leclerq. "The Importance of Being Earnest" is a refined farce. It was received with incessant laughter. Few farces of recent years have been as successful.

The Pekin correspondent of the Times telegraphs under to-day's date: "The foreign ministers had audiences with the emperor to-day, the occasion being New Year's day and received other ceremonial concessions. The ministers required that they should be admitted through the front gate of the palace."

The Central News correspondent in Shanghai says that the Chinese peace envoys have arrived there from Nagasaki.

Shanghai dispatches say: The viceroy of Nankin has apologized to the English representative for the attack made by the Chinese soldiers on Captain Cartwright on the British warship Pigeon.

The government stated in the house of commons to-day that the British commissioner at Honolulu had asked the Honolulu government to reprieve Rickards to enable the commissioner to send to the home government records of the Rickard trial. The sentence imposed on Rickard has not yet been confirmed by the president of the Hawaiian republic and the English commissioner has been instructed to ask for a delay of execution of the sentence. The English commissioner was also instructed that if Rickard was condemned without having a fair and open trial all evidence be sent to the home government. The commissioner was also instructed to act in concert with the representative of the United States at Honolulu, who has received instructions similar to those directed to himself.

In the house of commons to-day Under Foreign Secretary Grey declared that the agreement between France and Belgium regarding the Congo state and right of pre-emption claimed over Congo state by France ....s not been recognized.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Comment in Nanaimo re Mr. McGregor's Defeated Bill.

Nanaimo, Feb. 15.—The practical defeat of Mr. McGregor's bill in the legislature has caused much ill-feeling among the miners in this city, and the fact that Dr. Walkem absented himself on that occasion, is believed to have been for no other purpose than to evade voting for the measure.

The poultry show was brought to a satisfactory conclusion last night. The prizes were numerous and the competition in many instances was very keen, some of the winners merely scoring one-third point above for first prize.

Wilson has not yet been recaptured and it is expected he will now get safely away.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From all Parts of the Great Republic.

Clarksville, Tn., Feb. 15.—During the trial of the men charged with lynching Tom Traughber yesterday, Prince McGuire, a colored man, swore he was compelled to assist in the crime and that the four white men after they had hanged Traughber forced him to procure hickory sprouts and beat the man as he was hanging in his death agonies, writhing and twisting from the tree.

Sioux City, O., Feb. 15.—One hundred women of the west side, of the W. C. T. U., made a tour of the saloons yesterday to see if the provisions of the muiet law were being observed. On entering each barroom the leader read the law and warned the proprietor that only strict observance could save him from being closed. Then after singing a hymn they departed to the next place, followed by a curious crowd.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 14.—Snow is falling here this morning and the ground is covered.

"ALL A GAME OF GET."

Aldermen McMillan and Williams Hit Hamilton Manufacturing Co. Hard.

Electric Light Works the Subject of an Interesting Meeting of City Council.

The Hamilton Manufacturing company, contractors for the machinery at the electric light works, received a scorching at a special meeting of the city council held last night to consider electric light matters. The electric light committee had been instructed to get tenders for the erection of shafting for the electric light works. The Hamilton company, at a former meeting of the council, had sent in a tender for the erection of the shafting and covering the boilers with asbestos. Several aldermen had then objected and hinted that the Hamilton company were trying to heap on extras, while the extras were included in the contract. At last night's meeting there were no insinuations; there were open charges.

The ball was set rolling by Alderman Bragg, chairman of the electric light committee, handing in tenders for the shafting and the covering of the boilers.

The tenders were: Spratt & Gray, asbestos covering, $125; erecting shafting, $90. William Lorrimer, erecting shafting, $188 or asbestos covering and erecting shafting, $298. Albion Iron Works, asbestos covering and erecting shafting, $225. Hinton & Penny, erecting shafting, $165.

There was also a tender from the Hamilton company offering to erect the shafting for $200. The letter stated that unless that company were given the contract it would not be responsible for the general working of the machinery, as it could not guarantee the work of others.

Ald. Wilson asked was not the shafting included in the contract of the Hamilton Manufacturing company.

City Clerk Dowler got the plans and letters and the council looked over them.

Ald. Bragg said the specifications did not say anything about shafting.

Ald. Williams said the company had endeavored to saddle the cost of carriage of shafting from the wharf to the works on the corporation; they backed down when he pointed out the specifications to them.

Ald. McMillan alleged that part of the bearings were bad; part were on cement and part on wood. The wood bearing would sink.

Ald. Humphrey said the company wanted the job.

Ald. McMillan—Why do they not offer to do it for $90, as do Spratt & Gray?

Ald. Williams said the local firms tendered for the line shafting complete, and now the Hamilton company wanted to run up extras. He quoted the following clause from the contract in contention that the Hamilton Manufacturing company had no charge for extras:

"Clause 10. It is hereby expressly agreed and declared that all labor and materials of every nature and kind whatsoever necessary, usual and incidental for the purpose of making a complete plant and works, as herein contemplated, shall be furnished by the contractors, and the generality of this clause is not restricted by the specific mention of the articles, materials and things in the said schedule, but shall be deemed and taken to include everything necessary for such purpose, with the exception of station, site, buildings and foundations for machinery."

Ald. McMillan said the council had made a mistake in ordering the shafting. The company ought to have supplied it.

Ald. Williams—The city has thrown away $2000.

Ald. Hall—They want to "ring in" the line shafting.

Ald. McMillan thought the claim for asbestos was a pure imposition. It was all a game of get.

Ald. Cameron said a letter from the city specified the shafting to be supplied by the Hamilton Manufacturing company.

Mayor Teague suggested the submission of the contracts to the city barristers.

Ald. McMillan replied that that was no good. Lawyers knew nothing about engines and shafting. An engineer would have to be called in.

Ald. Wilson said judging from the specifications it was all intended to be in position.

Ald. Partridge asked who drew up the specifications.

No one answered.

Ald. Williams said the city will be Stickled (tickled) to death over their electric light system before it is finished.

Ald. McMillan moved that the matter be referred to the electric light committee to call in a competent man to examine the shafting.

Ald. Bragg thought the power of examination should be extended to the work generally.

Ald. Cameron and Williams were also in favor of passing on the whole plant.

Ald. McMillan so amended his motion and it was passed.

Ald. Partridge moved that if in the opinion of the experts the shafting is as it should be the committee be empowered to proceed to its erection.

Ald. Bragg said $4000 would have to be taken out of the general revenue of the city to complete the electric light works. Had the city power to do that? The revenue was raised for general purposes.

Ald. McMillan said the electric light works could not go to waste over that.

Ald. Bragg read a list of sums of money due, or becoming due, on the electric light works. The William Hamilton company sums and other sums authorized were not included in the list. The list was:

Line shafting	$1,975
Extras on building	560
Putting in line shafts	350
Architect's fees	250
Wages, February	900
Stickels' salary for February	150
Odd bills falling due	300
Belting	250
	$4,435

There was only $200 left to meet this indebtedness. If the $10,000 crematory fund could not be secured the $4000 would have to come out of the general revenue.

Mayor Teague said the lot was only intended to cost $5000; it cost $15000.

The appropriation of $100 from the finance committee was put through and the council adjourned.

There was a special meeting of the electric light committee after adjournment.

TWO THOUSAND

IN COLD CASH

PAID OUT BY THE ENTERPRISING FIRM OF D. RICHIE & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF THE WELL KNOWN

DERBY BLUG TOBACCO

Canadians Who Guessed Nearest to the Number of "Derby Cap" Trade Marks the Firm Would Send Out on Their Goods During the Year 1894.

Mr. F. H. Martelock of Ottawa Wins the Capital Prize.

The enterprise created a great deal of excitement throughout the whole country, for the DERBY PLUG is a favorite among smokers from coast to coast. Thousands of guesses were received during the year, and they came from all parts of the country.

Following is a complete list of the successful guessers to whom D. RITCHIE & CO. have sent cheques on February 1st for the amounts opposite their names:

	Amount won.
F. H. Martelock, Ottawa, Ont., 117 Creighton street	500 00
J. Fallardeau, 513 Craig St., Montreal	100 00
J. Calladine, 118 Hepbourne street, Toronto	100 00
C. Wright, 136 St. Lawrence street, Montreal	100 00
D. J. Pence, 104 King stret, Hamilton	100 00
Adam Gegrl, 147 McGill street, Montreal	90 00
H. S. Watkins, Dovercourt road, Toronto	75 00
J. Gibbs, 53 Hughson street, Hamilton	55 00
Ed. Smith, 347 Wellington street, Montreal	50 00
Dan Brophy, 280 St. Patrick street, Montreal	50 00
T. A.nall, 186 River street, Toronto	35 00
E. H. Walling, Quebec, Que	35 00
H. N. Schudfeger, Carleton Place, Ont	35 00
Tom Lakeman, Aspin, Ont	30 00
Jacob Breta, 104 Church street, Toronto	30 00
E. W. Honsinger, St. Thomas, Ont	25 00
G. W. Storey, Sarnia, Ont	25 00
E. McCaw, care Victoria Hotel, St. John, N.B.	25 00
T. D. Deegan, care W. Brown & Co., Winnipeg, Man	25 00
Thomas Westlick, Port Hope, Ont	25 00
H. H. Spencer, 150 Gloucester street, Ottawa	25 00
G. W. Rubridge, Peterborough, Ont	25 00
R. I. Benoit, 95 Park avenue, St Henri	25 00
R. J. Crowel, West Potten, Que	25 00
John Ballile, 471 York street, London	20 00
W. H. Steele, 120 Augusta avenue, Toronto	20 00
M. S. Cater, 341 Williams street, London	20 00
R. F. Honsinger, St. Thomas, Ont	15 00
F. Taylor, Coffee Bar, King's Regent, Halifax, N.S.	15 00
A. A. McKenzie, Kaslo, B.C.	15 00
W. Crosby, Port Hope, Ont	10 00
W. E. Mulvaney, Lindsay, Ont	10 00
P. Honsinger, St. Thomas, Ont	10 00
C. N. Baillie, 89 Charlotte street, St. John, N. B.	10 00
H. Beauchamp, 97 St. Denis street, Montreal	5 00
Ves. Sidley, Pinicul street, Belleville, Ont	5 00
P. J. Taegar, Ottawa, Ont	10 00
J. F. Witherspoon, 110 St. James street, Hamilton	5 00
C. Blackie, 40 Allan street, Halifax, N.S.	5 00
W. J. Eastcott, 209 Bank street, Ottawa, Ont	5 00
Dr. A. Wilkinson, 1st Batt., King's Regt., Halifax, N. S.	5 00
W. L. La Trulle, 656 Bloor West, Toronto, Ont	5 00
	$2,000 00

The Quessing Competition for 1895 for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars Gold is now open, and Messrs. D. Ritchie & Co. invite all smokers of their Cigarettes, Cut Tobaccos and Plug Tobaccos to collect as many of their trade marks—the "Derby Caps"—as they can, and any one returning twenty of these caps will have the privilege of guessing the number of "Derby Caps" sent out from their factory during the year '95.

Cable News.

Constantinople, Feb. 14.—The government denies the report that there have been anti-Christian outrages in Beyrout and Sidon. In response to the requests of the ambassadors and their complaints of violence and assassination in the city's streets, the Porte has promised effective measures to protect life and property. The police have been strengthened, and mounted patrols have been added to the force. The governor at Beyrout has informed the British consul that tourists and others will not be allowed to go to the interior without special permits from the Porte.

London, Feb. 14.—The Australian wrestler Larkin defeated the Englishman Cannon in two bouts out of three at Bradford this evening. The match was refereed by Ross of America, who subsequently challenged the winner of the match.

Paris, Feb. 14.—In view of the amnesty recently voted by the Madrid parliament, Manuel Rus Zorrilla, the republican conspirator, has left Paris for Spain.

London, Feb. 14.—The Times correspondent in Berlin says: Dr. O. Schmidt, German consul in Yokohama, has gone to Apia. His official mission is to make inquiries with a view to possible negotiations for a revision of the Samoa act. The German corvette Buzzard will return to Samoa in April.

Berlin, Feb. 14.—The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung replied this evening to the criticisms provoked by the recall of the warship Falke from Samoa. It explains that the Falke is too small to ride out the hurricanes of the approaching season in Samoan waters, and that no larger vessel is available just now. The New Zealand government has published a decree forbidding the export of arms and ammunition to Samoa.

Paris, Feb. 14.—The Society of French Agriculturists will support the national bi-metallic league in its appeal to the government to negotiate with Great Britain, Germany, the United States, the Netherlands and the Latin United States for an international agreement to rehabilitate silver.

London, Feb. 14.—The Standard's correspondent in Berlin says: "When Pekin shall be seriously threatened, the Chinese emperor will retire to Paigan, in Mongolia. When Pekin shall be captured, Prince Kung will be authorized to conclude peace. Japan has altered her terms and declines to inform the powers of her views, but suggests that the foreign diplomatists ascertain what China is willing to pay and what territory she will cede."

The Central News correspondent in Pekin says that Li Hung Chang has been reinstated and appointed peace envoy to Japan.

The Central News Correspondent at Shanghai says that after the surrender of the last forts and the Chinese fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei Admiral Ting and the Chinese general committed suicide.

GOOD, BAD, INDIFFERENT.

There are many kinds of matches offered, but you can't always rely on the recommendation of the grocer.

Since the introduction of match-making in Canada, E. B Eddy's Matches have been associated with excellence and merit.

Mr. J. W. Dykeman
St. George, New Brunswick.

After the Grip

No Strength, No Ambition

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Perfect Health.

The following letter is from a well-known merchant tailor of St. George, N. B.:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills have done me a great deal of good. I had a severe attack of the grip in the winter, and after getting over the fever I did not seem to gather strength, and had no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved to be just what I needed. The results were very satisfactory, and I recommend this medicine to all who are afflicted with rheumatism or other

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

afflictions caused by poison and poor blood. I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house and use it when I need a tonic. We also keep Hood's Pills on hand and think highly of them."
J. W. DYKEMAN, St. George, New Brunswick.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my Trusses with perfect ease to wearer than by all other devices combined. They retain largest rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years fully equal to personal examination by mail. 97 patents to overcome DEFORMITY. Ill. book free.
CHARLES CLUTHE,
194 King St. W., Toronto.

Agents: Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria, B. C.

DRY GOODS.

Argyle House

WE ARE... CLEARING OUT.....

The Following Lines of

CORSETS

At Greatly Reduced Prices:

BLACK SATIN CORSETS reduced from $1 to 75c.

FRENCH STEAM MOULDED CORSETS reduced from $1.75 to $1.

BLUE COUTILLE CORSETS reduced from $1.25 to 75c.

BLACK SATEEN CORSETS reduced from $2.50 to $1.75.

COLORED SATIN CORSETS reduced from $2.75 to $1.75.

Also small quantities of other makes at same reduction.

NEEDLE BOOKS worth 10c. reduced to 5c.

WHITE EMBROIDERIES 5 inches wide at 12½c. a yard.

WHITE STRIPED MUSLINS 10c. a yard, best value in city.

A large quantity of Remnants of Dresss Goods very cheap

J. Horner & Co.

J. Sluggett & Co.,

Having gone into the Dairy Business, we are able to supply good and fresh Milk from the Saanich Dairy. Morning and evening delivery. Other farm produce also supplied.
Leave orders at office, 24 Hillside Ave.,

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St, Victoria.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menses, producing free, healthy and painless discharge. No aches or pains as so much now used by over 50,000 ladies. Once used will use again. Invigorates these organs. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across face of label. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed in stamps. $1.50 per box. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

GROCERIES.

JUST RECEIVED—
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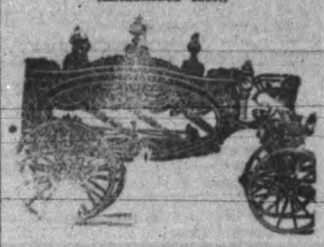

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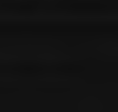

THE MAN AND THE CAUSE.

A Tribute to Hon. Mr. Laurier From the Ontario Minister of Education.

A Broad, Strong Canadian, Whom the People Should Delight to Honor.

At the recent Liberal meeting at Toronto, Hon. George W. Ross, minister of education for Ontario, spoke as follows:

He said he appreciated highly the honor of appearing on the platform. He appreciated it especially because of the inference which was implied in an invitation to speak, that although he had exercised the franchise for a good many years he might still claim to be a young Liberal. (Applause.) He was not there to make a speech on Dominion issues—that was not much in his line. He had come to declare his fealty to the able, trusted, capable and eloquent leader of her majesty's loyal opposition. (Applause.) Between him and Mr. Laurier there were some things in common. They were born in the same year, which was a great honor to him; it might account for his success. (Laughter.) For eleven years they had been colleagues in parliament, they had fought under the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, and afterwards under the great constitutional lawyer who was now making a name for himself in the greatest parliament of the world. (Applause.) Their associations had ever been of the most kindly character, and he could say in all sincerity that he had never met a public man whose conversation was purer, whose sense of honor was more sensitive or whose friendship he prized more than his. Mr. Laurier had been a friend to Ontario. Long ago they in Ontario had been taught to think that a French-Canadian could not be trusted, but happily that time had passed, and he was glad to hear testimony that Mr. Laurier had been a good friend to Ontario. In evidence of this Mr. Ross referred to the Ontario boundary dispute, in which Mr. Laurier had taken the side of this province. That dispute involved one hundred thousand square miles of land, an area nearly as large as the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, an area twice as large as the state of New York and ten times as large as the state of Massachusetts. It was a country worth fighting for, and the government of Ontario did fight for it. (Applause.) What were Mr. Laurier's remarks on that occasion? Speaking in the house of commons on the 4th of April, 1882, in support of the boundary award, he had said

"I have no hesitation in saying this award is binding on both parties, and should be carried out in good faith. The consideration that the great province of Ontario may be made greater I altogether lay aside as unfair, unfriendly and unjust. This was not a question of expediency"—(here was the statesman and not the politician)—"it is a question of justice. (Applause.) I do not grudge to Ontario the extent of territory declared to be hers under this award, and which does not constitute even the whole of what she is entitled to according to the opinion of one of the most learned and illustrious of my countrymen. The eternal principles of justice are far more important than thousands of millions of acres of land, and I say let us adhere to these principles of justice, and in so doing we will have the surest foundation for securing justice on every occasion." (Applause.)

Mr. Ross commended to the citizens of Ontario this noble stand, which had been taken thirteen years ago by their beloved leader. Sometimes the opinion had prevailed among citizens of Ontario that the people of Quebec wanted to monopolize more than their share of the revenues and territory of the Dominion. But there they had one of the sons of the province standing out in the face of his opponents and in the face of the country and declaring this was not a question of expediency and that justice should be done. The year following another question had arisen. Sir John Macdonald got his then friend, Mr. McCarthy, to introduce a license act. As this was a liquor bill it was not so dear as the constitutional dispute. (Laughter.) But there was involved in it revenues amounting to $300,000 a year so far as the municipalities were concerned—more than half a million in all. They had enjoyed these revenues for many years, and they could see no reason why they should be deprived of them. And, more important, there was the federal principle involved, because if the licensing powers could be taken from the provinces what would prevent them from taking away the control of education, and the other powers entrusted to the provinces, until the whole fabric of confederation should fall to pieces? What position had their leader taken on that question. Did he take the position of his fellow-citizens of Quebec of the Conservative persuasion? Let him speak for himself. In the house of commons, on the 18th of March, 1884, he said with regard to the right of the provinces to legislate respecting licenses:

"In my humble judgment, this is an infringement upon the powers of the provinces. It cannot be otherwise: and I ask the attention of those who value this federal system, when I inquire if the object of this amendment is not, in the end, to deprive the provinces of the right which legitimately pertains to them today. It is a step toward legislative union. Every successful attempt made on the floor of this parliament to deprive any province of any power now exercised by that province is a successful step in the direction of legislative union."

And, said Mr. Ross, he might have added subversion of confederation. That was the stand Mr. Laurier took on that question, and he thanked him for it as a believer in confederation. If they made any break in the autonomy of provincial rights the whole fabric of confederation would fall, and their only guarantee for the system was that the house of commons should not use its tremendous power to the derogation of the powers of the provinces, small or large. They knew when Mr. Laurier came to this province he came to a province that would appreciate his stand. He rejoiced, Mr. Ross went on, that he could testify as to Mr. Laurier's leadership. He represented all that was best in Canadian and British statesmanship. Canada owed a great deal to the sympathy and intelligence and legislative ability of our sister province. Fifty years ago, when the foundations of responsible government were being laid, who was it clasped hands with Robert Baldwin to carry out the plan sketched so ably by Lord Durham but Lafontaine? Who clasped hands with George Brown to help him carry out his grand policy of confederation but Sir George Cartier? And a distinguished French-Canadian, M. Etienne Tache, had declared that it would be a French-Canadian who would fire the last gun in defence of British connection. They should recognize the loyal attachment of their Quebec friends to the principles of good government; they should recognize that peace would not be attained by a cleavage of races and creeds, but by establishing unity and harmony in all. Mr. Laurier's own record in Canadian political history had been in accordance with these antecedents. In 1874 he had supported the introduction of the vote by ballot into all elections for Dominion purposes. For four or five years he had supported Hon. Mr. Mackenzie in his policy of honesty and rectitude. In 1878 he had upheld, as now, a tariff for revenue as the proper fiscal system for Canada. In 1882 he opposed the gerrymander, by which some of the ablest men in Canadian public life had their seats assailed. In 1883 he had opposed the taking of the licensing power from the provinces. In 1885 he had opposed the Dominion franchise act. Later on he had been the consistent, earnest advocate of purity in the house of commons, and in these particulars, the minister of education held, he had set forth the best qualities of Canadian statesmanship. He believed in the continuity of Canadian government with the British system, in the connection of the best qualities of Canadian with English statesmanship, and in this connection also he could point to Mr. Laurier and his utterances. In 1877 at the Academy of Music in Quebec Mr. Laurier used the following language:

"What is grander than the history of the great English Liberal party during the present century? On its threshold looms up the figure of Fox, the wise, the generous Fox, defending the cause of the oppressed, wherever there were oppressed to be defended. A little later comes O'Connell, claiming and obtaining for his co-religionists the rights and privileges of British subjects. He is helped in this work by all the Liberals of the three kingdoms, Grey, Brougham, Russell, Jeffrey and a host of others, such as Bright, Cobden and Gladstone. Then come, one after the other, the abolition of the ruling oligarchy, the repeal of the corn laws, the extension of the suffrage to the working classes, and, lastly, to crown the whole, the disestablishment of the Church of England as the state religion in Ireland."

There was an expression of Mr. Laurier's fealty to the best qualities of English statesmanship. He mentioned Fox; what did he learn from him? In 1774, when the Quebec act was under discussion, Fox laid down the principle which, he regretted, had not been at once adopted, that if England was to maintain her connection with the colonies for any length of time it would be only by delegating to them a large measure of self-government. Had the English government taken Fox's advice it might have been spared the Revolutionary war and subsequent declaration of independence, and Canada might have been spared a rebellion in Ontario and Quebec, and would have got responsible government sooner. Mr. Laurier mentioned Burke; what had he learned from him? In Burke's speech to the electors of Bristol these words were found:

"I have held, and ever shall maintain to the best of my power, unimpaired and undiminished, the just, wise and necessary constitutional superiority of Great Britain. . . . . I never mean to put a colonist or any human creature in a situation not becoming a free man."

Mr. Laurier had illustrated well that night how thoroughly he had learned the noble lesson from Burke. From O'Connell he had learned that the integrity of the British constitution depended upon justice being done to Roman Catholics as well as to Protestants, and in giving to each their legitimate share in the responsibilities and privileges of government and administration. What had he learned from Lord John Russell, the champion of the revolution of 1832, who revised the constituencies of Great Britain and did not gerrymander one? He taught that the people of England had a right to be heard upon questions of government, and that there should be a just distribution of political power and responsibility; and Mr. Laurier had learned the lesson well. He learned from Brougham that the safety of democracy depended upon the spread of instruction, and that free schools should be established all over the country. From John Bright he learned that the commerce of England, fettered by restrictive tariffs, was weak and desultory in comparison to the magnificent sweep of that commerce when the fetters were removed. They were told that Canada could not stand free trade. Mulhall's statistics showed that under free trade England had reduced her national debt 17 per cent., while under protection Canada had increased hers by 70 per cent. Under free trade the paupers of England have decreased 50 per cent., while the number of jails have decreased from 113 to 57, and recently nine common jails have been sold at auction as not having criminals to tenant them. Pauperism in England under free trade has been reduced 58 per cent., and attendance in public schools has been increased one hundred per cent. England has become the banker of the world, and her people received annually a very large sum of money as interest on loans from which the world is their debtor. "Look on this picture, and then on that," said Mr. Ross, "and then tell me you are ashamed of the man who takes lessons of John Bright?" (Applause.) What had their leader learned of William Ewart Gladstone, the noblest Roman of them all—(Applause)—of whom it might be said, as Tennyson said of Galahad of the Round Table of knights, "His strength was as the strength of ten, because his heart was pure." From Mr. Gladstone he had learned that the masses gave rights as well as the classes; he learned that conciliation is a stronger motive power than coercion; from whom he learned that "corruption was not more than honesty." "And with these lessons in his heart," Mr. Ross said, "our friend comes and asks for our confidence. We shall give it. (Loud cheering.) They sent their young men from Canada to Oxford and the continent to study the classics and for philosophy to the great German colleges; they sent their artists to Italy. To the grand old masters of England they should go for their lessons in free and representative government. If they sent their young men to that school they would raise a generation of statesmen who would put an end to impurity in the administration of public affairs, sound economic principles would prevail, which would unfetter this young giant from the shackles of trade restriction, and they would enter upon an era of prosperity for Canada. (Applause.) Mr Laurier was of another race from him, Mr. Ross continued. He spoke English with a French accent, but Mr. Ross added, drily, "some of us speak it with a Doric accent. (Applause.) But as that was the accent of Paradise—(laughter)—we have kept the accent." But Mr. Laurier was a Canadian—a broad, strong Canadian. There was a species with so little vertebra that it was impossible to tell whether they were vegetable marrow or vegetable oysters. (Laughter.) Some men were like Boston chips, so shrivelled up that it was impossible to tell what manner of men they were under the garments the tailors had put upon them. Mr. Laurier was not that kind of Canadian. His words spoke for him. In a speech delivered at Somerset on the 2nd of August, 1887, immediately after his assumption of the leadership of the party after Mr. Blake's retirement he said:—

HARMONY AND CONCORD.

"For my part I may say that as long as I shall occupy a place in the confidence of my party, as long as I shall fill a seat in the legislature, and as long as by word and example I can preach this doctrine, I shall devote my political life to spreading among my fellow-countrymen the love of our national institutions. I know that the task is a great one and that I dare not hope to carry it to a successful issue myself. The most I can do is to trust that I may advance it a step, but at least the work is worthy of our efforts. And for my part, when the hour for final rest shall strike, and when my eyes shall close forever, I shall consider, gentlemen, that my life has not been altogether wasted if I shall have contributed to heal one patriotic wound in the heart of even a single one of my fellow-countrymen, and to have thus promoted even to the smallest extent the cause of concord and harmony between the citizens of the Dominion." (Cheers.)

Three lines more, said Mr. Ross, from a speech delivered by Mr. Laurier when proposing the toast of "Canada" before the Club National:—

"Gentlemen, I once more propose the toast of 'Canada.' Let us resolve that never shall we introduce into this country the disputes and quarrels which have drenched Europe in blood; that in this country order and freedom shall forever reign; that all the races shall dwell together in harmony in peace, and that the rights of the strong shall weigh no more in the balance with us than the rights of the weak."

"I like these sentiments," Hon. Mr. Ross exclaimed, "they have the genuine ring." Harmony and concord, he reiterated, were the key of the situation. Everyone of the fair sisterhood of provinces which buttressed the corner-stone of Confederation had contributed to the welding of Canada into one inseparable band of union. The dwellers by the sea, in far-off beautiful Acadia; the habitants of Quebec, the inhabitants of Ontario, the farmers of the Northwest, the gold-seekers of the western mountains, all look forward to the growth of the Dominion, and wish for harmony and concord. He hoped that that idea would soon prevail. The sooner a Liberal government was installed at Ottawa the sooner they would enter upon the dawning of the better day. They would avoid those disputes of race and creed; but they in Ontario had not yet forgotten the terrible struggle of a few weeks back, when creed topics have assumed great prominence. The thought was sad that in one thousand garrets, with lights turned low, men had pledged their soul's salvation to ostracize their Catholic fellow-citizens whenever they could lay their hands upon them. These questions have invaded even the legislature. Grave men had shrieked forth their fear for Protestantism; men with Ryersonian recklessness had cried havoc and let slip the dogs of war—(laughter)—the public atmosphere had even been saturated with fumes which even Mephistopheles could scarcely endure, and public opinion had been stirred in the political cauldron until it gave forth mephitic gases. The weird sisters lied to their Canadian seekers as they lied to Macbeth of old, and said that Protestantism was in danger. They had met the foe; they had met in the shock of battle; Birnam wood had sheltered them, and under the leadership of their gallant chief, their Macduff in that contest, Sir Oliver Mowat—(loud and prolonged cheers)—they had dealt the murderous usurper, the false exponent of Canadian opinion, such blows that he gave a few last kicks at London and Kingston, and had within the last few days been buried under six feet of snow in Algoma; and it would take a climate more tropical than prevails in Canada to secure a revival of the cause in Canada.

How did British statesmen regard such matters? Hon. Mr. Ross asked. Do they shrink from settling them? They meet them boldly as free men should. They did not divide upon foolish little lines, but they breathed a purer atmosphere. Three months ago Sir John Thompson went to England to be sworn in as a member of the privy council. There was no question as to his nationality or creed, he was a man of great perseverance and of great ability, and Her Majesty rejoiced to honor such men. Conservatives and Liberals rejoiced at the honor thus paid him. They remembered him as the boy in his father's printing office, as the reporter in the gallery of the local legislature, as the law student in his office, as the judge on the bench, as the arbitrator at Paris, as the leader of the house of commons, and they rejoiced in his prosperity, rejoiced that a Canadian was so honored. (Loud applause.) There was but one feeling of admiration for the wisdom of Her Majesty's privy council in summoning such a man to her councils. That was the way it was looked upon in England. Death came all too soon. He was carried to his coffin, and Her Majesty the Queen approached it with faltering footsteps, and with her own hand laid on it a memorial wreath, as a tribute to the memory of the man, irrespective of his nationality or creed. Over the empire, through all of the three hundred million subjects who were apprised of it, there was the one feeling that it was a noble, womanly act, and, as womanly, entirely befitting a queen; and Canadians since then can sing with greater enthusiasm than ever,

"Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
God save the Queen."

(Loud applause.

"And yet I fear much," Mr. Ross continued, "that although Sir John Thompson was honored thus by the Queen, there have been times in the history of Toronto when he could not have been elected for ward 1. I fear we are so carried away at times by narrowness and meanness. (Applause.) Mr. Laurier preached the gospel of harmony. He had adopted the words of Wolseley: "Let all the aims thou aimest at be thy country's, God's, and truth; then if thou fall'st thou fall'st a martyr." Mr. Laurier's appeal to the country was a bugle call to the people who desired the reign of peace and goodwill among the people of the Dominion. Mr. Ross, in conclusion, commended him to the people of the province of Ontario for his loyalty to the institutions of Canada. "Love him for his love of British institutions. Love him in behalf of peace and harmony." (Applause.) "Abraham said unto Lot let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdsmen and thy herdsmen, for we are brethren." Let there be peace and unity among the people by whom this vast national domain is populated, and they would build up under the aegis of their free institutions a nation which should do credit to the Anglo-Saxon race and do its part in the civilization of the world."

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FOR SALE—Extra fine canary birds at reasonable prices from P. Lange, 80 Douglas street. f11-2m

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Single or for house keeping, close to government buildings. For particulars apply to 129 1-2 Fort street. f14-tf

TO LET—Restaurant department in new hotel at Union, B. C. Apply to W. G. Stevenson, Pioneer Rodeo, Victoria. f11-1w

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Young girl for light housework. Apply 100 Cadboro Bay Road. 14-2t

WANTED—Lad to assist steward. Apply immediately at Bauminton Club. Best references required. f14-tf

GOOD PUSHING AGENTS wanted at once to sell Begg's History of British Columbia. Sure to sell. Live men or women liberally and fairly treated. Write to 121 Montreal street, Victoria, or call any time between 5 and 8 p.m. and get terms. fe-2w

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. feb2-m s wkly2m

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;
At No. 26 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.
SUBSCRIPTION:
Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.....25 cts
By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10.00
THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Daily Times.

THE BUILDINGS MUDDLE.

The premier yesterday succeeded in placing before the public his own version of the parliament buildings affair but he does not appear to have succeeded in making the case of the government much better. It was rather odd, to begin with, to see the leader of a government making such a statement in the assembly in refutation of the report of an investigating committee on which the government had a majority. The position was in fact somewhat ridiculous. Mr. Davie alleged that he did not know what course of proceedings the committee were following, and that they were eliciting wrong and misleading evidence all unknown to the members of the government. That seems to us a statement most uncomplimentary to the government supporters on the committee, to the chief commissioner of lands and works and to the premier himself, for each and everyone of these should have made it his duty to see that the evidence brought out was true and not in any way misleading. We may point out that the incident affords a fresh and very strong illustration of a fact upon which we have repeatedly insisted, namely, that the practice of holding such committee meetings in secret is utterly foolish and reprehensible. If this investigation had been a public one the evidence would have been reported from day to day, and every person would have known just what it amounted to. Then there would have been full opportunity to have corrected any misleading statements and avoid the omission or suppression of material evidence. The premier would then have been spared the painful necessity of rising in the house to offer his ex parte statement in regard to the report. We are utterly unable to find any good reason for continuing this star chamber system in connection with assembly committee meetings; in fact no reason for it is ever advanced, the practice seems to rest on a sort of negative stupidity.

As to the premier's attempt to rescue the government from all responsibility for the muddle little need be said. The muddle is there, and who is responsible if not the government, the party with the supreme power over the matter? The contractor and the architect are but subordinates. Mr. Davie yesterday said: "Quantities were prepared, which indicated exactly the minutest amounts of every description of material and labor requisite to complete the building. Each item was priced out in detail and in making alterations they have simply to omit or add to these individual items, at the prices indicated in the margin. All uncertainty is thus avoided, and an absolute way of settling all disputes in respect to alterations is provided, whilst the exact cost of such alterations is known." But in point of fact all uncertainties were not avoided and the building work got into a fearful mess. If the system adopted is so admirable as Mr. Davie represents, then there must have been some remarkable blundering in its administration. We fear that the premier did not in this connection improve the position of the government.

The report is abroad to-day that the government have decided to take the contract from the Adams firm and give it to another as a way of escaping from the difficulty. It is to be hoped that the action to be taken will clear up the muddle, allow the men to go to work and protect the province from a part of the serious loss which threatens it. This desirable consummation will not be reached through the proposed change, however, unless the government's part of the business is better looked after.

IGNORING THE CONSUMER.

Under the gentlemanly heading of "An Insolent Liar," our contemporary offers a statement which entirely ignores the important fact that there is a class of people in Canada who are consumers. If the Colonist can furnish a few items outside of tartar emetic, grease, arsenic, sausage skins (uncleaned), rags and articles of this character which are free to the masses we shall be glad to consider them. We do not deny that 252,474,140 pounds of sugar came in free, but we deny that any refined sugar or any grade that can be used for the consumer, without it first having to go through the refinery, came in free. On all this sugar the combine extracted eight-tenths of a cent per pound from the consumer. The same system applies to the other articles mentioned by our neighbor.

INTOLERANT LEGISLATION.

To the Editor:—The report on the Sunday Observance act seems to have been adopted in the legislature in last evening's session. It will strike those o a liberal turn of mind as extraordinary that a majority of the members sent to the legislature by the electors of this province should countenance so intolerant an act. In the city of New Westminster, that Mr. Kennedy (the father o' the bill) represents, the undesirableness of such legislation is particularly evident. The town is dead, why? Because a man who has some money in his pocket and who may have been out of the city for months, wishes to enjoy himself to a reasonable extent, and finding that he cannot enjoy that liberty which every man ought to have the right to do, he leaves the place in disgust for some more congenial atmosphere. All that should be expected of any man is that he should conduct himself in a proper manner and not trespass upon the privileges of his neighbors. I ask what right has any religious enthusiast, moral crank, or intolerant bigot, to formulate any law whereby I am prevented from enjoying Sunday as I think proper? I do not object to those referred to following such a line of conduct as to them seems best. I would sooner shoulder a musket to defend my personal liberties against the arbitrary acts of such intolerant individuals than I would against an invading foe. In this enlightened age we want none of those puritanical laws that were passed in the days of Charles the first and second. What right, I again ask, has one man to insist that another shall not have the privilege to purchase a cigar on Sunday, or that a pound of fruit shall not be bought before 1 p.m. on that day? Bosh! Why should not a man with his family have the right to hire a carriage and have a drive on Sunday, who may be employed steadily during the week days? Why should any man be prevented from obtaining his quart of milk on Sunday morning or having his Sunday morning paper delivered, or from taking a trip on a street car or from the pleasure of a Sunday excursion? The bill which has been reported to the house puts a stop to all these liberties. Away with such tyranny, don't let it be said that British Columbia has gone back and adopted the blue laws of Connecticut

JOHN GRANT

Feb. 15, 1895.

AN OBEJECT LESSON IN PROTECTION.

To the Editor: I have just learned that there are at Boston, Mass., trains of cars full of Canadian hay that for want of steamers to convey the same to England are lying on the track with detention demurrage! This is one of the ruinous fruits of protection. The infamous fiscal system we are under, for the sake of less than one in a hundred of our population, is the cause of this, as I will proceed to show. When British steamers do come over they are largely forced to cross in ballast, a very undesirable cargo, and the owners naturally insist on heavy freight rates back to England. The hay alluded to will show a loss, most likely, and, I ask, what advantage is it to have Tories boasting of large exports when there is no profit on them?

D. C. BARKER.

Montreal, 8th February.

CREMATORY FUND.

To the Editor: "Ratepayer" in last night's Times seems to be under the impression that the ratepayers will have no say in the move I am making in the council to appropriate the fund lying idle in the bank for crematory purposes to the completion of the electric light plant. In the first place a by-law will be placed before the ratepayers for their sanction, so that if the fund is used for electric light purposes it will be by the sanction of a majority of the ratepayers. Why the move should be received with the "greatest suspicion" I fail to see. If "Ratepayer" will show the committee a better way to get the money to finish the electric light plant I for one will be glad to hear of it. At the end of the present month we shall have to provide four thousand dollars and we have only got two hundred dollars left of the loan to meet it, and as far as I can see it will take some thousands more to finish the electric light system. The only motive I have in view in making the move I have is to get the funds to finish the plant as soon as possible and pay off the old debts incurred in 1894. Now, Mr. "Ratepayer," all I can say is if you find fault with the move I have made, don't stop at finding fault, but show us a better way of raising the money. I shall be glad to have your valuable assistance.

EDWARD BRAGG.

Victoria, Feb. 15.

MR. EDEN'S CLAIM.

To the Editor: A correspondent in Thursday's issue of the Colonist, signing himself "Ratepayer" instead of using his name, rushes into print without investigation, entirely ignorant of the facts of the case; and his statements are so misleading that I cannot let the matter rest without explanation. If "Ratepayer" had attended the council meeting on February 11th he would have saved me the trouble. In the first place I have never charged up to the city a bill for one cent. Second, being unable to get $15 wages due, endorsed on a voucher by an ex-alderman, after waiting for three weeks I asked for an investigation, and if "Ratepayer" will watch the reports he will come to a different conclusion. He likewise says the highest price paid for sawing cordwood is 75 cents per cord, which entitles Eden to $3.75 instead of $50. Comment would be superfluous. He then takes a leap from wood to music, which has its charms, like Orpheus' lute, but does not feed the inner man, I know, but breaks the monotony, and it would be a great luxury if we could have the band play at Beacon hill on Sunday afternoons during the summer months, that is, if the mediaeval Sunday law now before the house does not block the way. Stopping all business and closing all shops will not fill the churches nor make the people more devout, for the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath. So let us do all in our power to obtain that luxury.

W. J. EDEN.

Victoria, Feb. 15.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

The Government Say They Will Stand by Their Public School System.

Winnipeg, Feb. 14.—The third session of the eighth legislature was opened today. Mr. Finley M. Young was elected speaker. The speech from the throne contained the following clauses:

You will be gratified to learn that through the efforts of my government a substantial increase in the provincial subsidy has been obtained from the Dominion authorities. As this question has been in controversy for some time, it is extremely satisfactory that the contention of the province has been practically conceded.

By the judgment of the judicial committee of the privy council recently pronounced on an appeal from the supreme court of Canada, it has been held that an appeal lies to the governor-general in council on behalf of the minority in this province, inasmuch as certain rights or privileges given by prior legislation to the minority in educational matters had been affected by the public schools act of 1890, and that therefore the governor-general in council has power to make remedial orders in respect thereto. Whether or not a demand will be made by the federal government that the act shall be modified is not yet known to my government; but it is not the intention of my government to recede from its determination to uphold the present school system, which if left open to its own operation would in all probability soon become universal throughtout the province.

The commissioners appointed by the Dominion government, under authority of the house of commons, to investigate the excessive freight charges by the Canadian Pacific railway company have held numerous sittings. My government has assumed the duty of placing the evidence upon the subject in the fullest detail before the commissioners. The papers in connection therewith will be placed before you shortly.

You will be asked to consider an act respecting the court of queen's bench, the object of which is a simplification of legal procedure. You will also be asked to consider an act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting foreign corporations, an act to amend the act respecting life insurance, an act respecting special surveys and an act to amend the succession duty act and other measures.

Inquiries have been made into the system of dairy instruction followed in the province of Ontario, and an estimate will be asked to provide for the cost of similar instruction on a less extensive scale in this province.

In accordance with the views set forth in a resolution of the legislative assembly it has been determined by the department of education to introduce a carefully prepared course of agriculture in the public schools, and during the past year a considerable amount of preparatory work has been accomplished.

Mr. Dickson, member for Lansdowne, tendered his resignation as a member of the legislature, owing to financial difficulties.

SOUTHERN SNOWSTORM.

Raging on the Gulf Shore—Enormous Losses Result.

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 15.—The heaviest snowstorm ever known in the history of this section of the state has fallen here, and now lies on the ground in huge drifts. The fall as shown by actual measurement has been seventeen inches, but in many places, especially along the ring of sand hills which line the beach on the gulf shore, drifts are ten feet deep, and in some places deeper. Reports from the coast region say the snowfall has been unprecedented for a distance of sixty miles in the interior. All along the gulf front railway communication has been very much interfered with and trains in all directions are delayed. All night trains to and from this city have been abandoned. It is expected that the loss to the stockmen will be very heavy, as the cattle were ill prepared for such unusual weather, and the spell which culminated in the snowstorm has prevailed now for nearly three weeks, being the longest period of low temperature ever known in the history of the state. The loss to the cattle interests will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The wind is blowing stiffly from the north now, and the indications are for freezing weather in a few hours.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALES
By H. CUTHBERT & CO'Y
The Well-Known Broad Street
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND ASSESSORS.
Cash advanced. Furniture bought for Cash when an auction is not desired.
Offices, Salesrooms and Cattle Yard Broad Street, View Street and Trounce Ave.

On Monday, Feb. 18,
At 11 a.m., by order of mortgagees
Auction of Stock-in-Trade, Machinery, Tools, Etc,
On the premises, Yates street, occupied by Mr. S. B. Kelly, Tinsmith.
Terms, CASH.
HERBERT CUTHBERT & COMPANY,
Leading Auctioneers.

ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19
At 2 p.m.
AUCTION OF VALUABLE FURNITURE
At our well-appointed Salesrooms, Broad street and Trounce avenue.
HERBERT CUTHBERT & COMPANY,
Leading Auctioneers.

On Wednesday February 20th,
At 2 p.m.
—AUCTION OF—
CATTLE, HORSES, WAGONS, &c
At our Cattle yard, opposite the Salesrooms. Entries should be made now. Cash advanced.
HERBERT CUTHBERT & COMPANY,
Leading Auctioneers.

ON FRIDAY, FEB. 22nd, at 11 a. m.
—AUCTION OF—
LIVE AND DEAD STOCK on the Jackson Farm at Sooke, including 100 Sheep, Pigs, Horses Cattle, Etc.
Terms CASH. Parties wishing to attend this sale from Victoria may make arrangements with the auctioneer before the sale at a nominal fare.
HERBERT CUTHBERT & COMPANY,
Leading Auctioneers.

At McTAVISH'S NURSERY
SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.
AUCTION OF ORNAMENTAL TREES AND OTHER NURSERY STOCK on an early date. Particulars later.
HERBERT CUTHBERT & COMPANY,
Leading Auctioneers.

USE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!
It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns,
Corns, Bruises.
Chilblains, Bunions.
Cracks between the Toes.
Scalds, Piles,
Swellings, Ulcers,
Stiff Joints, Old Sores.
Inflammation of all kinds.
Lame Back, Pimples,
Rheumatism, Pustules,
Caked Breasts, Eruptions.
Diseased Tendons,
Contracted Muscles,
And all Lameness and Soreness.
Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—A good shave, 10c., 101 Douglas. *

—Hindes' hair curlers at Fox's. *

—For prices plate glass see Meller. *

—Cure your cough with Bronchial Balsam. Bowes' drug store, 27 Johnson street. *

—Baker & Son have been awarded the contract for supplying forage for the fire department horses.

—Dr. Findley, late of Findley & Baker has removed to 61 Government street, over Baker's shoe store. *

—Negus cloth is used for covering chairs, lounges, window seats, etc., and is very effective. Weiler Bros. *

—The Maude returned to Victoria this morning from Nanaimo with a scow load of coal in tow. She will leave Saturday night for the West Coast, calling at the usual ports.

—Mr. Heath will lecture before the Sir William Wallace society to-night on "Scottish Songs and Tartans." The lecture will be illustrated by blackboard work, and should prove interesting.

—The tournament at the chess club opened last night at the rooms of the club in the Wilson. Each member will play at least two games a week and the result of the play will be published at the end of each week.

—The apparently small attendance in the third division of the high school, about which Trustee Marchant requested some information, proves to be all the result of a clerical error. The figures should have been 42, and not 17.

—Wm. Farrell and Thomas Dunn of Vancouver, and Arthur O. Granger of Montreal, have incorporated the British Columbia Auer Light Company, Limited, with a capital stock of $80,000. The articles of incorporation appeared in the Gazette of yesterday.

—A meeting of those interested in the formation of a Y. M. C. A. lacrosse club will be held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms this evening at half past seven sharp. It is expected that there will be a large attendance, and the prospects of a good strong club are excellent.

—The ladies of the committee of the Maternity Home desire to express the thanks to Drs. Fraser and Lang for medical attendance and to the following for donations: Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Jenns, Miss Hall, a friend, Mr. Hutcheson, Mr. Wilson, R. Harvey, Mrs. Tilton, a friend, King's Daughters, Mr. Porter, Mrs. Dumbleton, Mrs. Pemberton.

—Triumph lodge No. 16, I. O. G. T., had a very interesting meeting in Blue Ribbon hall last evening. There was one candidate re-admitted and one initiated. This lodge has every reason to feel proud of its standing in the order, seeing that its members number 74. The remainder of the evening was spent in rehearsing for the Saturday night concert in Pandora street temperance hall, which has every prospect of being a grand success.

—The return match of Association football between the Victoria Wanderers and Barrack Athletics will take place at Caledonian Park on Saturday afternoon at 2:45. The last match was played on the barrack grounds and resulted in a victory for the Wanderers by four goals to one. The following team has been picked to represent the Wanderers: Partridge, goal; Hook and Milligan, backs; Glen, Deckers and Nivin, half-backs; Johnston, Goward, Peden, McCann, Dick, forwards.

—A crowded ball room and a thronged spectators' gallery filled the A. O. U. W. hall last night. It was the masquerade ball of the Sons and Daughters of St. George, and, as it happened, very appropriately, it was on the evening of St. Valentine's day. The decorations were attractive and the music by the Richardson orchestra good. There were tableaux during the evening. They were pretty and received applause. The tableaux were: "Comin' thro' the Rye," by little Mabel Lyons and Emma Cassad; "The Valentine," by Miss Sinclair, Mrs. Newman, and Messrs. Wilkes and Sehl, with little Mabel Lyons as Cupid; "The Dirty Boy," by Mrs. Wilkes and Tom Furnival; "The National Group," by Mrs. Wilkes, Mrs. Sinclair and Emma Cassad; and "After the Ball," a musical tableau with Mrs. Pilling and Mabel Lyons as the singers and Mr. Sehl, Mrs. Newman and Mr. Wilkes in the characters. Supper was served at midnight and dancing was continued until three. Prizes were awarded as follows: Best dressed lady, (Robe girl) Miss D. Webb; best sustained character, lady, (flower girl), Miss Ure; best dressed gentleman (King of Frost), Mr. J. Peuketh; best sustained gentleman character (white Rooster), Mr. M. Churton.

—Art feltings in a variety of colors, lately received, also a big line of inexpensive lace curtains. Weiler Bros. *

—The schooner Florence M. Smith sailed to-day for the West Coast where she will get her Indian crew. Captain Kelly, owner of the Florence M. Smith, will make the trip as far as the coast.

—The last of the series of social dances in aid of the Pythian home will be held on Wednesday evening next, the 20th inst., in Castle hall, Broad street. The number of tickets is limited. Admission $1.

—Bad judgment to think anything is good enough for the boys. Boys are hard on cheap clothes—not so hard on good clothes. That's where true economy comes in. Get good value while at it. Cameron, the Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson street.

—A number of members of the Congregational church are considering the question of establishing a branch of that body in this city, and would be pleased to hear from any one in sympathy with the object. Letters may be addressed to Wm. Scowcroft, Lansdowne road, Victoria. *

—The greatest facilities in the province offered at Monroe Miller's Bindery for Ruling, Blank Books, Pass Books, Receipt Books, etc. As they have not quite eighty per cent. of the whole private work of the province they have any amount of time on their hands to attend to the wants of their customers. *

—At the King's Road mission last night there was a well attended concert. The programme was as follows: Remarks from the chairman; piano solo, Mrs. G. C. King; song, Mr. Haggett; recitation, Maggie Campbell; song, Miss Faussett; club swinging, Miss L. Griffith and Miss M. Haughton; reading, Rev. G. C. King; song, Miss Dolly; song, Mr. Brocklehurst; song, Mrs. G. C. King; recitation, Miss Strachan; piano solo, Miss Griffith; recitation, Miss Emma Prescott; "God Save the Queen."

—The steamship Warrimoo will leave for the south seas to-morrow. According to present plans she will leave Vancouver about daylight in the morning, and be here at noon, or shortly before. She will not be detained here very long and will probably be away by 6 o'clock. She is going to have a very fair cargo of reight this trip, and her passenger list will also be fair sized. It has been rumored that she will carry advices both form London and Washington to the diplomatic representatives of the two countries at Honolulu. There seems to be a growing belief that the United States will declare a protectorate over the republic and bring a strong hand to the complete restoration of peace.

—It was reported this morning on excellent authority that a settlement, or at least a plan of action, had been decided on in connection with the government buildings muddle. The Times' informant stated that the work would be taken from the present contractors and given to a well known local firm to carry forward to completion. It was stated that the arrangements suggested were satisfactory to the bank. There were conferences on the matter last night and it was predicted that an early settlement would be reached. The matter has been the most serious with which the government has had to deal for some time, and the outcome of the present negotiations will be awaited with the greatest interest on every hand.

—Owing to the fact that there was somewhat of a misunderstanding among shippers and transportation men as to just what shipments destined to points in the United States required United States consular certificates, E. E. Blackwood, agent for the Puget Sound and Alaska steamship company, wrote to Collector of Customs J. C. Saunders at Port Townsend regarding the matter, and received the following instructions: United States consular certificates are required for all shipments of dutiable merchandise valued at over $50 and household goods valued at over $500; fall goods, such as raw furs, valued at over $100, and on all shipments of returned American goods valued at over $25. Dutiable merchandise valued at $50 or less requires a certified invoice in lieu of United States consul's certificate, as do fall goods (raw furs, etc.) valued at $100 or less.

—Much interest is manifested in the appearance of Emily Rancker and her company, known as the leading exponents of polished light comedy on the American stage, at the Victoria theatre. The engagements is for two nights and matinee, beginning on Tuesday evening next. The play "Our Flat," in which this organization will be seen, is the comedy now running at the Strand theatre, London, and is an immense success there. Its dialogue is bright, the construction admirable; in brief, the story is this: A young and newly married couple are living in the top flat of an extensive apartment house. Their furniture is all purchased on the instalment plan, and as they have no money with which to pay their bills they are besieged by creditors of all descriptions, among whom are the furniture people, who strip the flat of everything except the piano, which happens to have been a present. There is absolutely nothing left to sit on, whereupon the young wife gathers together all the old boxes, empty packing cases and kitchen utensils, out of which she improvises some very beautiful and artistic furniture. The action is rapid, never lags, and in the hands of the clever company which presents it it is said to create an immense uproar of laughter from the opening until the final scene. Much is promised by the management in the way of solid fun, good singing, strong specialties, handsome scenery and effective costumes.

—Gurley's and other catalogues for engineers at Johnston's, Kirk block. *

—The three sanitary cases pending in police court were formally called this morning and remanded for a week. When they come up again they will very likely be dismissed as by that time the work will have been completed.

—The bark Routenbeck arrived in the Royal Roads this afternoon in ballast from Honolulu. She brings no Hawaiian news that was not received by the Australian steamers. Mrs. Bradley and children were passengers. They will join Professor Bradley here.

—The Hebrew Ladies' association will give a concert next Thursday evening at the Hebrew ladies' hall, Blanchard street. The proceeds will go to pay off the indebtedness of the synagogue. A first-class programme is being prepared. Clement Rowlands, Madame Laird and other well known singers will take part.

—Billy, an Indian, found with liquor in his possession, and Peter Veolh, who supplied it to him, were before Magistrate Macrae this morning. They were both convicted, and Billy was fined $25 and Peter $50 and given the option of two months in jail. The latter paid his fine at once and the former will very likely pay his too.

—Two unfortunate girls, very sick and without much food or proper clothing, were found in their room in a down town lodging house a day or so ago. They were badly in need of medical treatment and proper care. The matter was taken in hand by a kindly disposed woman of their own class, admission to St. Joseph's Hospital was secured for them, and a physician secured to treat them. A subscription will very likely be taken up. It is said that people who should have acted neglected to do so, and a party familiar with the facts said it was simply outrageous as the women were almost witaout food for two days.

Sit Now and Avoid Delay

"Coronas" $4.00 per doz., newest and most beautiful style of photo; better and more suitable than Xmas cards. Skene Lowe, Studio 63 Govt. Street.

FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE.

Coming Concert of the Euphonic Orchestral Society.

The Euphonic Orchestral Society will make its debut before the public of Victoria on Monday the 25th instant. A vocal and instrumental concert will be given in Institute hall in aid of the Food and Shelter Home of the Salvation Army. The fact that the proceeds are for charity, or, rather for humanity's sake—as the Salvation Army seeks only to help men to help themselves—ought in itself to be a guarantee of a crowded house. But there is another consideration which ought to be a drawing card, independent of philanthropic Williams; the concert itself will be something out of the ordinary, and more or less of a novelty to a Victoria public. The Euphonic Orchestral Society is a new organization, but it promises before long to become a popular one. E. G. Wickens, the musical director, is not a novice; he has been identified with musical societies for many years, and recently was connected, in the capacity of director, with the Euphonic Society of Sydney, the musical productions of which association are known beyond the confines of the Australian continent. Associated with the director is local talent of the highest order. Many of the society are well known to the public, and there are others who only wait an opportunity such as this society affords of being received with applause into the musical world. The motto of the society, "Esse, quam videre," is a good one, and, if the spirit of this saying is carried out, the society cannot fail to achieve success. The concert is under the patronage of Lieut.-Governor Dewdney and Mayor Teague. A unique and pretty feature will be the systematic uniform of the dress of the performers. The lady members will wear white dresses and red sashes, and gentlemen will be attired in black. Aesthetics, the director thinks, should not alone be to the auditory sense. He is a believer that the beautiful in sound and the beautiful in sight are interdependent. A large number of tickets have been disposed of, net more can be had at Hibben's bookstore, White & Co.'s, C. A. Lombard's music stores, and Dean & Cryderman's drug store.

OPPOSITION CONVENTION.

Chair To Be Taken About Eight By Alderman McMillan.

Ald. John McMillan will preside at the opposition convention this evening in Institute hall. Mayor Teague, a member of the association, would have accepted the invitation to act as chairman but for the fact that another engagement stood in the way. The doors will be opened at 7.30 and the chair will be taken about 8 o'clock.

It is not expected that there will be much speaking, the business of the convention being simply to decide the question of candidates by ballot, which will occupy in the taking probably a couple of hours.

Warning to Women.

Ladies who appreciate the high quality of Priestley's dress goods should make it a point to see that Priestley's name is stamped on every five yards. Instances are not unknown where Priestley's trade mark, 'The Varnished Board,' has been used the second time with inferior goods wrapped upon it.

W. J. JEFFREE,

The Golden Rule Clothing Store,

....HAS REMOVED....

From the Corner of Yates and Douglas Sts. to

77 GOVERNMENT STREET,

Premises lately occupied by J. Johnston & Co., Booksellers

LENZ & LEISER,

Wholesale Dry Goods, Clothing Gents' Furnishings, Etc.

We carry the Largest Stock in these lines west of Montreal; and are, therefore, able to compete with any house in the trade.

C. H. STICKELS . . . .

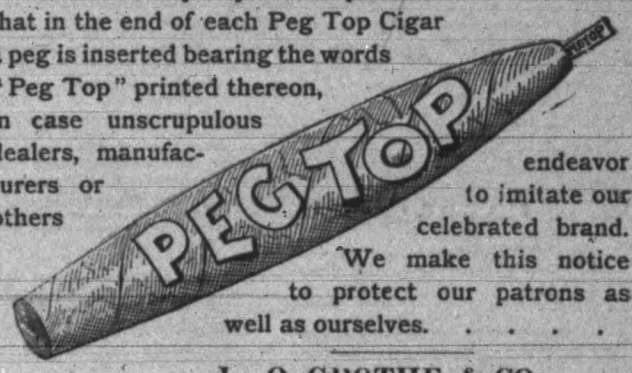
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. . .

ROOMS: 19 to 22 . . . . Board of Trade Building.

Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

Warning to the Public.

We earnestly request the public to see that in the end of each Peg Top Cigar a peg is inserted bearing the words "Peg Top" printed thereon, in case unscrupulous dealers, manufacturers or others endeavor to imitate our celebrated brand. We make this notice to protect our patrons as well as ourselves. . . . .



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A Colored Man Beats an Elderly White Man with a Club.

For a vicious assault on Thomas Williams of North Park street, Manuel Rodregues a colored man, was this morning sent to jail for three months with hard labor added. The accused came into Mr. Williams' yard yesterday and began gathering some old bottles and other junk preparatory to carrying them away. Mr. Williams ordered him away, but he refused to leave, and then attempted to push him out of the yard. That enraged Rodregues, and seizing a rick handle he dealt Mr. Williams, who is an elderly man, several hard blows on the head. Mr. Williams was stunned by the blows, but fortunately escaped without serious injury. The matter was immediately placed in the hands of the police and the colored gentleman was placed under arrest.

The case was called for hearing in police court this morning and the case was clearly proven. The magistrate in passing sentence took occasion to score Rodregues for his action.

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MR. DAVIE UNDER FIRE.

Mr. Helmcken Refuses to be Bulldozed by the Premier and Attorney-General.

Premier Davie's Charge of Forgery Completely Exploded Yesterday.

A Very Lame Explanation of the Parliament Buildings Muddle.

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

Thursday, Feb. 14.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved that the second report of the select committee to inquire into matters relating to the parliament buildings contracts be referred back to the committee for further consideration and report.

The mover contended that in discussing the motion the other day he had not attacked the committee, much less made a violent attack, although he did say that the chairman of the committee was principally to blame. Afterwards, however, he exonerated him from any partiality in the matter.

Mr. Williams rose to a point of order. He did not think the house could properly go into the report until the evidence had been printed and laid before the members. There was a ruling to that effect brought about by a point of order brought by the attorney-general himself. The members of the house could know nothing about the question unless they had the evidence before them. He himself had last evening tried to get a copy of the evidence, but could not do so. The attorney-general wanted to make a statement to refute sworn testimony. Was not sworn testimony as good as his statement? It was a rule of the British house of commons that a report could not be discussed until the evidence was before the members. No one would object to the matter being referred back to the committee, but they did not want the attorney-general to make an ex parte statement.

Mr. Helmcken did not think the attorney-general should discuss the report until the evidence was in possession of the members. The attorney-general knew that he would not be allowed to do that in a court. He had listened with regret to the charges of forgery and perjury made by the attorney-general. In doing that he had unwarrantably cast a reflection on the committee. If it took sixty days to print the evidence the members should have it, and the men charged with perjury should not be placed in jeopardy without all the members knowing what they were discussing. The attorney-general had prepared himself for the occasion, and in all fairness and justice the discussion should not proceed until the evidence had been printed.

Mr. Mutter objected to the report being referred back until he had heard the statements of the attorney-general.

Mr. Cotton—Certain charges have been made by the attorney-general, and the men charged should be given an opportunity to answer, and yet the attorney-general wished to make further charges which the men could not have an opportunity to answer. If all the evidence was not brought out the only way to bring it out was to refer the matter back to the committee without discussion. It was impossible for the members to discuss it until they had the evidence.

The speaker ruled that the motion was in order and that it was not necessary at this stage of the proceedings to have the evidence printed.

Mr. Kitchen—We have no objection to the attorney-general adducing the facts to show why the report should be referred back, but we do object to him discussing the evidence already taken until we have that evidence before us. He had seen a copy of the evidence, but it had been taken away from him before he had read it to be sent to the printing office.

The Speaker—The attorney-general will proceed.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he was not asking the house to commit itself to anything, and therefore it was not necessary to have the evidence printed. He denied that he had used the word perjury, but admitted that he had used the word forgery. He was sorry that the third member for Victoria, Mr. Helmcken, had referred to the matter as he had, but it was possibly due to his zeal for the cause of his client, Contractor Adams, whom he had represented before the government.

Mr. Helmcken rose to a point of order. He felt called upon to interrupt the hon. the attorney-general, inasmuch as that hon. gentleman had referred to him as being zealous in the cause of a client, Mr. Adams. This statement he hurled back in the teeth of the attorney-general. It was the hon. gentleman himself who was trying to shield some one. No one was more anxious than he was to sift the matter to the bottom. He had never put his nose in the committee room when the committee was sitting. He had a better opinion of his position in the house than the attorney-general seems to have of his. From the remarks of the attorney-general he knew that he intended to discuss the evidence, which the members did not have before them. The attorney-general knew what was going on in the committee, and in the interests of his clients, the people of the province, he or his deputy should have been present. He would advise the attorney-general not to allude to him in an uncomplimentary manner.

The speaker had to remind the gallery during Mr. Helmcken's remarks that applause from that quarter was prohibited.

Hon. Mr. Davie—I did not say that the hon. gentleman appeared before the committee, but that he appeared before the government.

Mr. Helmcken—I ask for the protection of the house. The question under disussion is the report of the committee, not my position as solicitor for Mr. Adams.

Hon. Mr. Davie quoted from the report wherein it refers to the increase in the price of stone and the ordering of extras without fixing the price for the same. He contended that this was not the case. The investigation before the committee, he could not help thinking, was to attack the architect, who was not present, and who when he did appear to answer certain charges was told that it was too late, as the committee had to report. He blamed himself for this, as the day before he had requested the committee to report as soon as possible. Mr. Adams' tender for the work was $454,508.31, which was reduced to $380,000. It was shown that it would be worth $15,000 to the contractor if bonds were dispensed with, and this was done, the government considering that they had ample security, there being a cheque for two per cent. of the contract, the 25 per cent. that was to be held back and the plant, which was considered ample without bondsmen, especially considering that the province would save $15,000 by dispensing with the bondsmen. The report leaves the inference that all the security the government has on the masonry contract is $26.33, the difference between the value of the work done and the amount paid the contractor. He contended that the government had security to the amount of between seventeen and nineteen thousand dollars. There was the certified cheque for $7000 and the plant, valued at $4,500, besides the $15,000 that they had saved by dispensing with the bonds. There were also a number of vault doors which the contractor had placed on the premises and which he had left exposed and allowed to rust, the value of which, $2100, the architect had told Mr. Adams he would deduct from his contract price.

Mr. Williams—Surely you do not mean to seize those.

Hon. Mr. Davie—I did not say we would; but the actual masonry contract was $360,000, the other $20,000 being for plumbing and heating, and for which the government have separate security. The report states that the plant is mortgaged to the Bank of British Columbia, but it should have said that it was subject to the lien of the government. It would have been better for the committee to state whether there was anything in the claim of the contractor on account of the substitution of Haddington island stone for the Koksilah stone. This change was asked for by the contractor and was brought about by him. If it had not been for him it is probable no change would have been made. He called attention to some defects in the Koksilah stone.

Mr. Williams—The committee did not go into that, as it is the subject of litigation.

Mr. Helmcken—Has not a petition of right been allowed in respect to the change?

Hon. Mr. Davie admitted that a petition of right had been allowed, but contended that that had nothing to do with the matter between the government and Mr. Adams. He read a number of documents in support of his contention that Mr. Adams, and not the government, was responsible for the change. A letter from the architect to the contractor allowing the change and one from the contractor to the Koksilah Quarry company refusing to accept any more of their stone were included among the documents.

The contractor was having no difficulty in obtaining stone from Koksilah, and the company were able to give him security, but he was not satisfied with it. Then he wanted $20,000 cash security from the Haddington Island Co. This was a reasonable request, as the supply of stone might give out or the company fail in the middle of the contract. The company offered to secure ten bondsmen to go security for $2000 each, but Adams wanted joint and several bonds or the $20,000 cash security. The company could not obtain the bonds and the matter was referred to the attorney-general's department. He, Mr. Davie, advised the contractor to find out if the supply of stone was sufficient. The government found out that it was, and he advised the contractor to do without bonds and the government would release him from all responsibility on account of the stone, the government undertaking to supply him with stone and holding a lien on the quarry. The quarry was transferred to the government, and Adams was given an order to get stone from Haddington island, and he proceeded to order it. The company continued to supply stone until June 12, 1894, when they failed. Then a new agreement was entered into, by which the government took over the quarry, Adams worked it, and paid the government a royalty of five cents a foot on what stone he took out. This royalty was used to pay the workmen the wages due them from the company and also to recoup the government for their outlay.

The attorney-general contended that in his evidence Mr. Adams had read an order given him on January 31st for one given him in June. The first order was not to bring down stone but stated that the contractor was safe in ordering the company to bring down stone. This was the document that he had referred to as a forged document. The government told Mr. Adams that they would hold him harmless in case of the failure of the company to bring down stone. When the company failed in June Mr Adams was glad to bring down the stone himself.

Mr. Helmcken asked who was responsible for the document contained in the committee report which was alleged was false.

Hon. Mr. Davie—I do not know who is responsible for it but it was produced by Mr. Adams. All knew that the document purported to be a copy but was not a correct copy.

Mr. Helmcken—Do you suggest that Mr. Adams put in an incorrect document?

Hon. Mr. Davie—I do. It is for Mr. Adams to show where the document came from. Adams was not responsible for the forgery, but he had got hold of it somehow. The government held three investigations into the matter, Mr. Adams being present. Mr. Helmcken knows that.

Mr. Helmcken—Was I present.

Hon. Mr. Davie—You attended the last meeting.

Mr. Helmcken—Well just leave me out. I am just as anxious to sift the matter as the attorney-general is.

Hon. Mr. Davie—I believe you are and I withdraw any remarks I made which have proved disagreeable to any hon gentleman. It would be inferred from the report of the committee that Mr. Adams had a large claim for extras. There are no claims for extras with the exception of those contained in the return already made. The report of the committee was based on a document that had no existence.

Mr. Williams—Excuse me, that is not so.

Mr. Helmcken—Is the copy you call a false one a copy of a copy or a copy of the original.

Hon. Mr. Davie—I suppose it is a copy of a copy.

Mr. Helmcken—Well, here is the original. (Holding it up.) Now who is responsible for the copy the committee has and the copy of the copy that you have?

Hon. Mr. Davie—The committee.

Mr. Helmcken—Oh, you are going for the committee then.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Mr. Adams claimed to have an order from the architect for a change in the class of stone. The government found out that this was an advantage for the contractor.

Mr. Williams—Will Mr. Adams have an opportunity to answer you?

Hon. Mr. Davie—Yes, before the committee.

Mr. Williams—You know quite well the committee will not have time to sit.

Hon. Mr. Davie—That is not my fault.

Mr. Helmcken—Do you know that Mr. Adams is up at the quarry?

Hon. Mr. Davie—Mr. Adams made a claim for extras on account of the change in stone. He read a document in connection with the change.

Mr. Helmcken—That is a false copy.

Hon. Mr. Davie—You might have a false copy.

Mr. Helmcken—I have the original.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Mine might not be quite correct and the change does not effect the meaning. The change in the stone was in the contractor's interest. One by one the claims of Adams had been disallowed. The architect had done his work honestly and well and if the government had not upheld him they would have been at the mercy of the contractor and the sub-contractors. He commended the manner in which the specifications had been drawn up and contended that it had been the means of keeping the contracts in the province. There was no proof that Contractor Drake had any claim for extras. The report was based upon evidence without cross-examination and upon a false document. He did not say that anyone had forged it intentionally. If the committee went further he thought they would find that there was no chances for extras. He admitted that the members could not understand the question until they had perused the documents but he did not think the committee would take long to report. As soon as it was found that a government officer was a partner in the contract notification was sent him and he understood that he had made arrangements to withdraw. The government were satisfied that they were right and the report was incorrect.

Captain Irving said he had a kick coming. A committee had been appointed to find out all about the parliament buildings. It had been found that one contractor had been released from his bonds. There were other contractors on the buildings and they expected to be similarly treated. Mr. Rattenbury may be a very good architect but he is having too much his own way. He is a young man with a big head. He would like to see the whole thing referred back to the committee and sifted down.

Mr. Williams contended that the report did not cast any reflections upon the architect although the whole intention of the attorney-general was to protect the architect. The architect was given an opportunity of answering Mr. Adams. The action of the attorney-general flavored very much of his action in the Johnson matter. He based his statement on evidence and documents that the other members had not been given an opportunity to see. There was not a member in the house, with the possible exception of the attorney-general who did not want a thorough investigation into this matter by referring it back to the committee. If the whole truth was not brought out it was the fault of the government. When the attorney-general made an unwarrantable attack on me he did not know the facts and although he apologized after he knew the facts he should never have made the statements. The presence of the attorney-general would not have intimidated the committee. He could have been there as well as not. He, Mr. Williams, had tried last evening to get a copy of the evidence but could not as the attorney general had one copy and the printers the other. On January 31, 1894, Mr. Adams having declined to accept the bonds offered by the Haddington Island Company, Mr. Vernon, the late chief commissioner, accepted them and told Adams to order the stone the government having the bonds. The government accepted bonds that Adams had refused. The document produced before the committee was an original one but the stenographer made a slight mistake in copying it into the evidence. The copy in the evidence reads "proceed to bring down stone," and the original reads "proceed to order stone." This was the bugbear over which attorney-general was making so much fuss. The change did not have any influence with the committee. The government know that if Adams sustained any damage previous to the agreement of June the government is responsible. Mr. Helmcken had the documents which show that no false or forged documents were presented to the committee. The Attorney-general said the government made the arrangement for Adams to pay a royalty of five cents a foot on stone taken from the Haddington Island quarry on account of the workmen having claims against the company. It was no such a thing. The government did not know until Mr. Adams went up to the quarry that the men had claims aggregating $2500 against the company. The government had to pay those claims and buy the mortgagees which are their security for the quarry, so they are, you see, in the real estate business. The attorney-general has acted in a very unfair manner. He has reflected on the contractor, who, being absent from the city, will be unable to appear before the committee. Mr. Adams' tender was reduced by the architect to bring the contract within the estimated cost of the building. They reduced the cost of certain things but all may have to be restored to complete the building. The fact that only $26.33 was due Mr. Adams was obtained from Mr. Rattenbury. The plant is mortgaged to the Bank of British Columbia. The attorney-general says it cannot be removed. That is a question. The bank knows what it is doing, and if it comes to a question between the government and the bank the bank will get the best of it every time. The committee did not report in regard to the Kokisilah stone as that question is in litigation. Personally he thought the company would get the best of the lawsuit and the government would be liable under the contract. As a member of the committee he was willing to take another week to investigate and report on the question. The attorney-general did not want it to go back to the committee although the committee should in all justice investigate the statements made by the attorney-general.

Mr. Mutter contended that it would do no good to send the report back to the committee. A lot of time had been wasted in discussing the question for political purposes.

Mr. Bryden thought a good deal of the trouble had been caused by the architect. The government had been influenced by him to bring the matter before the house. When he had been in the province a little longer he would not be so thin-skinned. It was not fair to say that the chairman had prevented the printing of the evidence. Mr. Mutter had intimated that politics had entered into the question. Politics did not enter into the question. Everybody had the privilege of appearing before the committee. It was not fair to say that the committee had been misled. If anybody was in the wrong it was the government for not bringing before the committee any evidence that they had.

Mr. Booth said the committee was misled by some evidence brought before them. It was said before the committee by the contractor that Haddington Island stone was substituted by order of the architect. There was no evidence to show that there was an agreement between the government and Mr. Adams respecting the supply of stone.

Hon. Mr. Davie suggested that the whole matter should be referred to a royal commission. It would be too great an expense to keep the house in session another week to allow the committee to report.

Mr Williams—Then your motion was just a bluff.

Mr. Kitchen.—A few days will not hurt the members.

Mr. Semlin.—It was the attorney-general's own motion to refer the matter back to the committee and now he suggests a royal commission. There had been charges made of perjury and forgery, and the committee that had been considering the question should be allowed to carry it on.

Hon. Mr Martin said he would not have spoken if it had not been for a letter that appeared in the Times reflecting on him. He was not chief commissioner when the contracts were let and the references made to him in the letter were incorrect. The chairman of the committee had exonerated him in this matter. It was true that the official who was a partner in the contract was a personal friend of his, but that had nothing to do with him as chief commissioner. The government stands in a very good position as far as security is concerned. The article was an insult to him. No one could charge him with any miscoings during the fifteen years that he had been a member of the house. The man who wrote the letter was afraid to sign his name. He is a dirty coward.

Mr. Helmcken wished to congratulate the attorney-general on the mildness of the manner in which he had introduced his famous resolution. There should be no unnecessary heat in a debate of this kind. When he (Mr. Helmcken) heard of the charges of perjury, false swearing and forgery he felt that the matter should be probed to the bottom. It was due to the house that this should be done. The attorney-general was rather unfortunate in bringing a charge of forgery, for when he was questioned he admitted that the document he was quoting from was only a copy of a copy. There was nothing to connect Mr. Adams with it. That disposes of the question of forgery. He was unable to go into the charge of perjury, as he did not have the evidence before him. It would be very unsatisfactory to refer the matter to a royal commission. It would be a reflection on the members of the committee, making it appear that they were unable to probe

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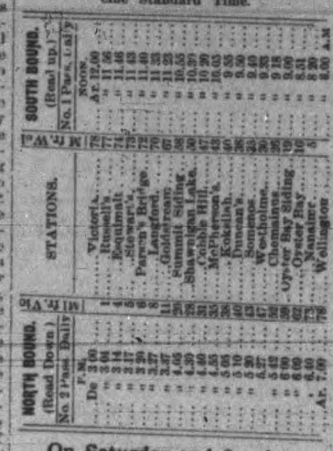

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the matter The contentions were between the contractor and the architect, and the attack on the chairman of the committee was unwarrantable. The authority the attorney-general quoted was "Rattenbury on buildings." Mr. Rattenbury could no doubt produce a splendid building, but the trouble was in carrying out the contract to the letter. He did not see any use in passing the resolution. It would be a good thing to have a further inquiry, but he understood the house would be prorogued in a few days and the committee could not get on without Mr. Adams' as some tall evidence is likely to be given by the architect against the contractor. If it was guaranteed that the committee would sit all could clear themselves.

Hon. Col. Baker did not think there was any necessity for the matter to go back to the committee after the statements that had been made on one side by the attorney-general and on the other by Messrs. Williams and Helmcken. It came down to a question of a mistake in copying an original document.

Hon. Mr. Davie.—They did not have the original copy.

Mr. Williams.—We did.

Hon. Mr. Davie.—How did you come to misquote it in the report?

Mr. Williams.—Mr. Adams read the original copy before the committee, the stenographer copied it and Mr. Adams took it away.

Hon. Mr. Davie.—I do not see how that could be.

Mr. Williams.—I tell you it is the fact, and you can take my word for it or not as you please.

Hon. Mr. Davie.—The original document does not fit Mr. Adams' evidence.

Mr. Helmcken.—What is the use of raising that question when Mr. Williams assures you that he did have the original copy at the committee? The attorney-general continues to intimate that Mr. Adams has done something for which he should be sent to the chain-gang, while a few minutes before he withdrew the statement that Mr. Adams had done something wrong.

Hon. Mr. Davie contended that Mr. Adams' evidence was not compatible with the original document.

Dr. Walkem thought the attorney-general should withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Hunter had no doubt that the attorney-general thought he had done his duty, but some one else was getting their work in through him. He did not think that there was any need of the investigation going any further as the matter had been explained in a very impartial manner.

The motion was adopted.

The house rose at 5:45.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Sword moved that: Whereas a statement has been made in this house that in the suit Roodde v. News-Advertiser Co., Limited, Mr. Justice Crease appointed a stenographer of the court, named Burton, as receiver of the business of the bindery attached to the News-Advertiser office, without requiring from him any bonds for the proper performance of his duties as receiver: And whereas it has also been stated in this house that said Burton absconded, without rendering any account of his intromissions with the funds of such bindery: Be it resolved, that a respectful address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, praying him to inquire into the correctness of such statements, and should he find these statements confirmed, to call the attention of his excellency the governor-general of the Dominion of the facts, as set forth in the preamble of this resolution, and pray him to obtain from Mr. Justice Crease an explanation of his action in this matter.

The motion was defeated after a short discussion.

Dr. Walkem asked the attorney-general what steps if any have been taken by the provincial government towards having our rights recognized and represented in the delimination of the Alaska-British Columbia boundary line?

Mr. Davie replied as follows: "As far back as 1877 the matter had consideration, and from 1883 to 1889 frequent strong representations were made by the government of British Columbia to the government of the Dominion of Canada, respecting the great desirability of having the Alaska boundary definitely delimited, under the terms of the treaties governing the same.

"In 1884 a report of the executive council, dealing exhaustively with the location of the line of demarcation, as described in the terms of the treaty, and urging to have the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska defined without delay, was drawn up and approved July 22nd, 1884. (See Sessional Papers, B. C., p. 451, 1885.) This report was accompanied by maps and charts. An order-in-council, approved November 9th, 1885, reiterating what was advanced in the minute of the previous year, urged on the Dominion government an early settlement of the question. The committee of council, November 30th, 1885, having had under consideration the proposal of the Dominion government to exhibit at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition a mammoth map of Canada, and having in view its possible bearing on the disputed territory bounbearing on the disputed boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska, prepared a minute defining their view of the proper location of the line of demarcation, and recommending the same in accordance with the report of July 22nd, 1884, as having its starting point at the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island and ascending to the north, through the Duke of Clarence strait, and thence along the western leg of Behm's Canal till it 'strikes the 56th degree of north latitude,' in stead of as incorrectly on the map of Canada published by authority in 1880, whereby the line drawn is in an easterly direction to and up Portland Canal, thereby depriving the crown of a large and valuable territory and important waterways. The committee again urged a speedy settlement of the question. In 1887 the question was the subject of strong representation in executive minutes forwarded to Ottawa, namely, on the 7th of February and the 10th of March, in which the previous minutes were called attention to. The American congress in 1888 made a grant for an exploratory survey "of the line up the Portland Canal;" whereupon representations were made to the Dominion government protesting against the admission of the point of starting assumed as correctly by the American government, and calling attention to the previous minutes. To this minute, embodying these representations, was attached a memorandum by the late Justice Gray. On February 23rd, 1888, Mr. Justice Gray was authorized to proceed to Washington to represent the views of the government of this province at a meeting where the matter was discussed. Unfortunately Mr. Gray died before he had submitted his report to the government. Subsequently the government of the Dominion of Canada, acting conjointly with the government of the United States appointed commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the physical and other data necessary in finally determining the boundary between Alaska and Canada, and the authority of the province of British Columbia extending no farther than to the representations and recommendations referred to in the foregoing, and the government having fully expressed their views no further action on its part was taken, and the final settlement of the matter, except by consent, relating exhaustively to the jurisdiction of the main parties of the dispute."

Mr. Williams asked the attorney-general what assurance he would give the parliament buildings committee that they would have time to go on with the investigation. He would point out that Mr. Adams was not at present in the city.

Hon. Mr. Davie did not know what course the committee would adopt. The house would prorogue as soon as the business was disposed of. The members might be appointed a royal commission and sit and investigate the matter after the house has prorogued. A rider could be added to the resolution appointing them and providing for remuneration.

Mr. Williams.—It would be better to let us resume our duties next session and report then. That was all a royal commission could do.

Mr. Cotton said the house could be nominally but not formally prorogued, and a quorum could meeet in a month to receive the report and prorogue. This had been done at Ottawa at the time of the Pacific scandal and there were other precedents for it.

The speaker ruled any further discussion out of order.

The report on the game bill was adopted after a number of amendments had been introduced, a few of which were adopted.

The report on the Sunday observance bill was adopted.

Dr. Walkem moved the second reading of the homestead bill, which he promised to amend in committee.

Mr. Smith opposed the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Eberts thought with a few amendments the bill would be an improvement on the present homestead act.

Hon. Mr. Pooley did not think the bill would improve the present act.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Helmcken moved the second reading of the landlord and tenant bill. The landlord should have preferential claims but they should be regulated. When a landlord allows a man's rent to run he extends to him credit which enables him to obtain credit from merchants and others. The landlord should protect the other creditors by keeping his tenant up to the mark. If the landlord does not use proper diligence to collect his rent he should not have a preference over diligent merchants who were induced to give credit in view of the leniency extended by the landlord.

Hon. Mr. Davie opposed the bill. Such a measure would never have been thought of in prosperous times. It would make times a great deal harder forcing the landlord to press his tenants for his own protection. The bill was just a mandate to the landlord to turn his tenant out.

Mr. Williams did not favor the bill as he did not think it would effect the remedy the introducer expected it to effect.

The bill was defeated.

Mr. Kellie moved the second reading of the tramways companies incorporation bill without discussing it.

Hon. Mr. Davie favored the bill. The only question in his mind was as to whether it should not apply to all mineral districts as well as to Kootenay. It was necessary sometimes to build a tramway on the spur of the moment and great inconvenience was caused by mining companies having to wait for the legislature to meet.

The bill was read a second time and referred to committee of the whole, Mr. McPherson in the chair.

Mr. Smith introduced an amendment to make the bill apply to East and West Kootenay, Yale, Lillooet and Cariboo districts.

The amendment was adoted.

Other amendments were made and the bill was reported complete.

The house adjourned at 12:30.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system.

—Gentlemen—To enjoy easy shaving, get an outfit at Fox's, 78 Government street. Instructions for using and stropping given.

THE CYCLAMEN.

Plants in Bloom That Seem to have a Halo of Fluttering Butterflies.

It is now that the beautiful cyclamen is at its finest. The plant in bloom seems to have a halo of fluttering butterflies. The psychelike charm and the winged lightness of the blossom cannot well be conveyed in words, and every lover of nature's pretty mimicry must feel the success with which this blossom simulates what is imagined in the fairies. The cyclamen is not much used in bouquets, doubtless because the realism of its simulation is lost when the blossom is dissociated from the plant and altered from its natural pose—its exquisite spirit like pose. Matter of fact florists say that the white cyclamen would be available for what they call funeral work but for its expense.

It used to be that the cyclamen, then a comparative rarity, was imported from Europe in the bulb. Now, however, the seeds are imported. They are planted in January, picked out of the sand when they have two leaves and the infant bulb is formed, placed in tiny tin pots, transferred later to somewhat larger ones, and finally put into pots from five to six inches in diameter. They bloom in these pots from nine months to a year after the seed has been sown. Florists now cultivate the cyclamen in light colors. The favorites are the white and white and reddish purple. These have great charm, and the darker purple blossoms are extremely rich. The plant blooms from midwinter to near the first of April. Then if the bulb is to be saved for future blooming the plant must have a rest of a month to six weeks, with little water and no sunlight. After that it may be placed outdoors for the summer in a shady spot and watered when it seems dry. It must be brought in at the approach of cold weather, repotted in fresh earth and kept as nearly as possible at a temperature of from 60 to 70 degrees. This temperature is favorable to its blooming, and the bulb thus kept over will produce many blossoms, though fewer perhaps than a new bulb from the seed. The bulb increases from year to year, and is sometimes five inches in diameter.

"We always fry ours in Cottolene."

Our Meat, Fish, Oysters, Saratoga Chips, Eggs, Doughnuts, Vegetables, etc.

Like most other people, our folks formerly used lard for all such purposes. When it disagreed with any of the family (which it often did) we said it was "too rich." We finally tried

Cottolene

and not one of us has had an attack of "richness" since. We further found that, unlike lard, Cottolene had no unpleasant odor when cooking, and lastly Mother's favorite and conservative cooking authority came out and gave it a big recommendation which clinched the matter. So that's why we always fry ours in Cottolene.

Sold in 3 and 5 lb. pails, by all grocers. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

WARNING

$100 REWARD

We are informed that unscrupulous dealers are in the habit of selling plugs and parts of plugs of inferior Tobacco, representing them to be the genuine

'T. & B.' Myrtle Navy

The genuine plug is stamped with the letters 'T.&B.' in bronze. Purchasers will confer a favor by looking for the trade mark when purchasing.

A reward of *One Hundred Dollars* will be given to anyone for information leading to the conviction of any person or persons guilty of the above fraudulent practices, or infringing on our trade mark in any manner whatsoever.

The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co. Ltd. HAMILTON ONT.

A.O.U.W. Hall, Yates St.,

Finest and best equipped Hall in the city for Concerts, Balls and Socials Fine Stage, Large Gallery, Absolutely fireproof, Properly Ventilated, Electric Lights, also Lodge Rooms. Apply Capt J. D. Warren, 3 Trounce avenue.

Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for

Coughs,
Colds,
Sore Throat,
Bronchitis,
Weak Lungs,
Consumption,
Loss of Flesh,
Emaciation,
Weak Babies,
Crowing Children,
Poor Mothers' Milk,
Scrofula,
Anæmia;

in fact, for all conditions calling for a quick and effective *nourishment. Send for Pamphlet. FREE.*

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

What . . !

Do You Think Of This?

During the next few weeks we want to clear out some of our old patterns in Brussels, Tapestry, Wool and Moquette Carpets. These will be sold at reduced rates, and we do not hesitate to say that all purchasers will secure Genuine Bargains.

We have several thousand yards of Carpets for the Spring Trade close at hand. You will see we need the room, and hence we give you this favorable opportunity of getting some of the best qualities at lowet grade prices.

Call Early and See the "Choice."

WEILER BROS.,

.....51 to 55 Fort Street.

Bank of British Columbia.

Savings Bank Department.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From 1st January, 1895, and until further notice, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this Bank will be three per cent. (3 per cent) per annum.

GEORGE GILLESPIE, Manager.

Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, 18th Nov., 1894.

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of parties interested to the fact that temporary provision has been made for the relief of those in the city who are suffering from lack of necessary food.

The services of the officers of the Salvation Army, which have kindly been offered free of charge, have been accepted, and arrangements made for the operation of a "Food Depot" in a room at the rear of the Salvation Army Barracks, Broad street.

The depot will be in running order on and after Tuesday the 29th instant.

Breakfast may be had from 9 to 11 a.m., and supper from 4 to 6 p.m., and will be served to those holding tickets which may be procured at the barracks for a nominal sum, or, in absolutely destitute cases, free.

Parties wishing to assist the movement may provide those whom they believe to be needy with tickets or may send in supplies to the depot at any time during the day.

The undersigned would commend the depot to all charitably disposed persons as an object most worthy of their practical support.

JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26, 1895.

For Sale or Rent.

"WINTERBOURNE RISE," the residence of the late Sir M. B. Begbie. For further particulars apply to

tf LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO

CONTINUAL ADVERTISING IS THE ....PRICE OF BUSINESS SUCCESS....

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice of Assignment.

Re estate of Charles A. Lombard. Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," and the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Amendment Act, 1894."

Notice is hereby given that Charles A. Lombard, residing at 56 Collison street in the city of Victoria, B. C., carrying on business at 61 Government street in the city of Victoria aforesaid, under the style and name of C. A. Lombard & Co., music dealer, has by deed dated the 14th day of February, 1895, granted and assigned all his personal estate, credits and effects, which may be seized and sold under execution and all his real estate (except leaseholds) unto William Henry Bone of 60 Government street in the city of Victoria, and residing at Holgate, Topaz avenue, in the said city, stationer, in trust, for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably and proportionately and without preference or priority the creditors of the said Charles A. Lombard. The said deed was executed by the said parties thereto and the trusts thereby created were accepted and undertaken by the said William Henry Bone on the 14th day of February, 1895.

Creditors of the said Charles A. Lombard are required to send forthwith full particulars of their claims proved by statutory declaration to the said Trustee, and all persons indebted to the said Charles A. Lombard are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the said trustee forthwith.

After the 15th day of April, 1895, the said trustee will proceed to distribute the assets among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to those claims of which he shall then have had notice, and the said trustee will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not at the time of such distribution have had notice.

Dated the 14th day of February, 1895.

S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley street, Victoria, solicitor for W. H. Bone, trustee.

A meeting of the creditors of the above estate will be held at the office of S. Perry Mills, 46 Langley street, on Saturday, the 23rd day of February, 1895, at 11 o'clock a.m.

W. H. BONE, Trustee.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Russell and James McDonald, carrying on business at the City of Victoria, and at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Charles Russell, McDonald & Co., have by deed dated the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, assigned all their and each of their real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever to Thomas Trevor Hull, of the said City of Victoria, accountant, for the purpose of paying, and satisfying ratably and in proportion to their respective claims and debts and without preference or priority, the creditors of the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, and of the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company. The said deed was executed by the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, the assignors, and by the said Thomas Trevor Hull, the assignee, on the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, and the said assignee has undertaken and accepted the trust created by the said deed.

All persons having claims against the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company must forward or deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of February, A.D. 1895, and all persons indebted to the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company are requested to pay such indebtedness to the said assignee or to the undersigned forthwith. And notice is also hereby given that after the said 25th day of February, A.D. 1895, the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said assignee shall then have had notice, and that the said assignee will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not at the time of such distribution have had notice.

Dated this 23rd day of January, A.D. 1895.

A. L. BELYEA,
Solicitor for the Assignee, office 4 and 5 Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the creditors of the said assignors will be held at the office of the assignee, 58 Broad street, on the 20th day of February, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

A. L. BELYEA,
jan23-30t Solicitor for the Assignee.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a Benefit Society to be called "The Canadian Order of Foresters," with its head office at the City of Brantford, Ontario, with power to insure the members thereof and to establish subordinate Courts of Foresters throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Dated at Brantford, the 26th day of November, A.D. 1894.

HARDY, WILKES & HARDY,
d11-0w Solicitors for Applicants

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Lt'd

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the above company held on November 30th, 1894, an assessment of one fourth of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary, at the companies' office, Quesnelle, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1895, shall be deemed delinquent and dealt with accordingly. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.
Quesnelle, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1894.
d7-6w-d&w

The date of payment of above amount has been extended until February 15th, 1894.

By order of the Board of Directors.
j15-1m-d&w W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

Mortgagee's Sale

Under instructions from the mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage bearing date the 15th day of May, 1891, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the 18th day of February, 1895, for the purchase of lots 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 32, 35 and 36 being part of Section IV, Victoria District (now city of Victoria), as shewn on a plan of subdivision deposited in the Land Registry Office in the city of Victoria, B. C., as No. 358.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated the 7th day of February, 1895.

SCHULTZ & MORPHY,
49 Langley Street, Victoria, B. C.
f7-10t Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The steamer Hope arrived from Vancouver this morning with a big boom of logs for the Sayward Mill company.

—The electric light committee have appointed their men to examine the new electric light plant. Electrician McMicking will examine the wires and Dr. Cartmel will report upon the machinery in the electric light station. The committee will report at the next meeting of the council. The two experts will go on with the work at once.

—It was rumored this afternoon that the board of trade would hold a special meeting on Saturday evening to consider the bill before the legislature re landlord and tenant, with the object of appointing a committee to interview the government. Inquiry failed to confirm the rumor, although an opinion was expressed that action should be taken.

—The Jubilee hospital board will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at the office of Yates & Jay, but the long delayed report of the special committee on finance will not be presented. Only general business will be disposed of, and on Tuesday evening there will be a special meeting to receive the report and go into it. It is said that the report will be a lengthy one.

—At a meeting of the Sons of Erin held on Wednesday night it was decided to have a grand football match on the afternoon of Saturday, March 16, at which Ireland will play the world, and to give a concert in the Victoria theatre on the night of the 16th. The committee in charge is composed as follows: Messrs. Flint, Deasy, Lang, Prosser, Jones, Lang and McBrady. A varied programme was carried out at the meeting on Wednesday night.

—The departure of Miss E. G. Lawson from the Victoria West school to the South park school was made the occasion of two presentations, which will be long remembered with pleasure both by the donors and the recipients. The teachers in taking leave of their colleague presented her with a very pretty watch charm, while the pupils of the school gave her a very handsome jewel case. The presents were a surprise and Miss Lawson was quite overcome. It more than made up for all the daily trials of the teacher and was accepted as a reward for the good done which was alone remembered.

—The Ladies' Aid of the First Presbyterian church held their annual meeting on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. McGregor, Maclure street. The attendance was large and the meeting was a most pleasant one. It was decided to take up the talent scheme for another year, the results last year having proved very gratifying. The ladies by their own efforts reduced the debt of the church $600. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Cochrane, of Kingston, for introducing the talent plan. The officers elected by the Aid were: Mrs. McGregor, president, re-elected; Mrs. Flett, vice-president; Mrs. Gould, secretary, re-elected; Mrs. Wilson, treasurer.

CANADIAN DISPATCES.

The Great Curling Bonspiel nearing Completion.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—Professor Dale of Toronto university has been dismissed.

Chatham, Feb. 15.—Mrs. Walter Savage took arsenic yesterday and died.

Winnipeg, Feb. 15.—Play in the checker championship contest stands: Hood, Calgary, 3; Norman, Kildonan, 2; two draws.

Play in the various competitions at the bonspiel is nearing a final, and it is expected the visitors will get away on Saturday night or by Monday at the latest. The chief interest yesterday centred in the international match, four American rinks meeting four Canadian. The result was a great victory for the Canadians, the score being 64 to 47 in their favor. The visiting curlers were entertained at a banquet by Winnipeggers last evening.

The council of the board of trade has appointed a committee to devise means for the settlement of the vacant lands around the city.

The Manitoba legislature opened yesterday. The governor said in the speech from the throne that the government intended at all hazards to maintain the public schools act.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—Detectives to-day made a search of the warehouse occupied by Hyams Bros. at the time William Willis was killed, but they decline to say whether or not they found anything, but high officials said this afternoon that the department has in its possession a hammer and chisel on which there are still marks of blood. Henry Hyams has given the police a theory as to the tragedy by expressing the belief that a weight struck at the top of the building and Willis had peered up to see what was the trouble. At that moment the weight fell and hit him. Two witnesses against Hyams will be John Seagram and Joseph Taylor, the latter of whom keeps a hotel across the road from the warehouse. They went into the cellar a few minutes after the accident and when they arrived the body was in the middle of the floor, ten feet from the hoist.

THE POLITICAL POT.

Dissolution Still in Doubt—Quebec Pressing for a Session.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—There is increased activity in political circles. Cabinet ministers are preparing for another stumping tour and apparently there is no preparation for a session.

The latest report in government circles to-day is that the elections will take place the last week in March.

Hamilton, N. B., Feb. 15.—King's county Conservatives and a majority of the prohibitionists nominated Dr. Pugsley for the commons. The minority prohibitionists nominated Rev. Joseph McLeod, of the royal commission on liquor traffic. Hon. Mr. Foster will accept a nomination in York.

Montreal, Feb. 15.—A talk by your correspondent with several French members of parliament this morning gives a good clue to the persistent demand for a session first that is being made at Ottawa and especially from the Quebec province. Several of these members said they would be unable to face their constituents till the government had taken some action in the Manitoba school case. A. T. Lepine, M. P. for Montreal East, said he had notified Premier Bowell that if the government did not meet the situation with some sort of a pledge he would not run in Montreal, which he had represented as Conservative labor member for the past eight years. Other members who did not care to give their names spoke in the same strain.

American News.

New York, Feb. 15.—Frank T. Merrill, the owner of the steam yacht Vamoose, has received the challenge of W. J. Arkell to race his fast steam yacht Judge against the Vamoose for $100 a side. Each has forwarded $1000 to Chauncey M. Depew as stakeholder to bind the match. Mr. Arkell stipulates in his wager that $500 of the winnings is to go to the Sailors' Snug Harbor home on Staten island. The race will be 100 miles on Long Island sound. The date has not yet been announced.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 15.—Mrs. Frank Norton was seriously injured in the Elevator Unity building last evening. She stepped into the elevator to run it herself. As she did so some one on the floor above pulled it up. She lost her balance and was struck on the back of the neck by a timber over the door. Her chest caught between the floor and the elevator and the cross timber, and the lattice work was forced out, leaving a hole for her to fall out. She fell to the pit, a distance of eight feet. One collar bone was broken and one was dislocated. It is thought she has suffered internal injuries.

San Francisco, Feb. 14.—R. H. McDonald, jr., charged with perjury in connection with the wrecking of the Pacific and People's home banks, testified in his own behalf to-day. He was questioned regarding his signature to the bank statement on which the indictment for perjury was based. He said he did not remember signing nor did he remember swearing to it.

San Francisco, Feb. 14.—The executors for the Fair estate and the attorneys for the contestants state that there is no truth in the report that ex-President Harrison has been retained in the case.

New York, Feb. 14.—The wife of Col. T. Seward who has been condemned to death at Honolulu on a charge of treason in connection with the recent insurrection there against the provisional government, has requested Peconic lodge No. 394, F. and A. M. to take some action toward having her husband's sentence mitigated. Mrs. Seward and family now reside at Guilford, Conn. Col. Seward is well known in Suffolk Co.

Columbus, O., Feb. 14.—In the miners' convention to-day Mark Wild, a district organizer of the A. R. U., charged McBride of the United Mine Workers, with having admonished him to keep his mouth shut in regard to the manner in which the Hocking Valley strike was settled and also with giving him $600, which McBride said was a present to him (Wild) from a mine owner. Wild's statement caused a sensation. McBride replied to the charge. He said it was true and explained the matter in connection with the transaction. He refused to give the name of the mine owner in open convention, but said he would give the name to a committee if one was appointed.

PERSONAL.

Miss A. L. Gould, Seattle, is registered at the Oriental.

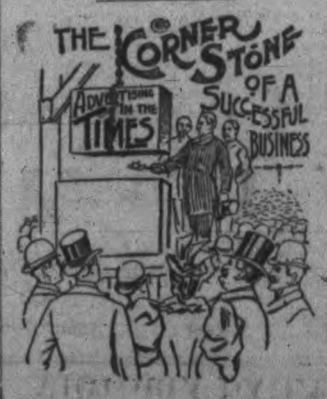
H. P. Walton and wife, Seattle, have apartments at the Oriental.

D. Robson, Westminster, is a guest at the New England.

Mrs. Bradley and children arrived to-day from Honolulu and joined her husband here.

D. R. Jackson, manager of the North Western Steamship Co., is in the city.

A. E. Palmer, Westminster; Capt. Soul, Vancouver; H. McCutcheon, Kamloops, are guests at the Oriental.



THE SAMOAN TROUBLE.

Penalty Imposed on German Merchants For Shipping Arms to Rebels.

Apia, Samoa, Jan. 30.—(Correspondence of the United Press.)—The event of the month has been the importation and the sales to the rebels at Atua of rifles and ammunition. Although the matter has not yet been fairly sifted, enough is known to convict the German Commercial firm in Apia of importing 113 Snider rifles and a large quantity of ammunition, contrary to the Berlin treaty and local arms ordinance. Of these guns and ammunition and some cartridges were sold to the Atuan rebels. Parcels were imported into Apia in hollow ware casks and paint tins, repacked in the store of the merchants mentioned, and a portion landed in Saraii and smaller quantities delivered at Tagaloa bay in the Atua rebel district. Before the whole parcel had been disposed of the news reached the authorities. The imperial German consul took steps in regard to the members of the firm of Frings & Spatsy and Captain Laffings, who had been employed in the delivery of the arms. Frings, Spatsy and Laffings were fined the penalty of 150 marks and the partners were compelled to deposit with the consul the amount of cash they had received, about $1200. In addition the guns at Saraii were secured and were reshipped to Sydney. Three Samoan chiefs at Saraii who seized for the government a portion of the guns imported have been arrested and charged by the German consul with intimidating German residents at Saraii and compelling them to give up arms.

United States Consul Milligan is ill with fever.

The municipal council of Apia has just passed resolutions, which have been assented to by the three consuls and the chief justice, to enable the local police to arrest all persons of all nationalities charged with importing arms and ammunition contrary to law.

WASHINGTON WIRINGS.

A Bombast's Remarks in Discussing the Nicaragua Canal Bill.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—In an interview with Representatives Mallory and Storrer, members of the house of representatives committee which formulated the Nicaragua canal bill, in regard to the remarks of Foreign Secretary Gray in the British house of commons yesterday concerning the control of the canal, they declared they would favor war with England to prevent it. Mallory added:

"The house bill looks to the ultimate control of the canal by the United States."

The opening of bids for sea going torpedo vessels, which takes place on Tuesday, is attracting a great deal of interest. The Union Iron works of San Francisco has offered to guarantee a vessel with a speed of 26 knots, while an eastern firm expressed a determination to discount this speed. The government specification calls for a speed of 24 1-2 knots.

The senate committee on finance has ordered a favorable report on the bill passed by the house repealing the discriminating duty on all sugars imported from countries that pay an export bounty.

The vote of the senate finance committee in deciding to vote favorably on the bill repealing the discriminating duty on sugars was a strict party one, with the exception of Sherman, who voted with the Democrats in favor of it. The Republican members objected to repeal on the ground that they did not look upon discriminating duties as violating the treaty rights of Germany.

BIRTH.

AARONSON.—On the 15th instant, the wife of A. A. Aaronson, of a daughter.

DIED.

KERMODE.—At Grand Prairie, B.C., on the 12th instant, John, second son of Mr. Edward Kermode, aged 19 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his father's residence, No. 87 Henry street, Victoria. Friends will please accept this intimation.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

MERCHANTS' LUNCH
Served at the
Poodle Dog Restaurant
From 12 to 2 with glass of beer or claret, 40 cents.
Regular meals with glass of beer or claret 50 cents.
18 LOUIS MARBOEUF, Pro

General Steamship Agency.
THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Laurentian	March	2
Allan Line, Numidian	March	16
Allan Line, Mongolian	March	30
Dominion Line, Vancouver	March	9
Dominion Line, Oregon	March	23
Dominion Line, Labrador	April	6

From New York.

Cunard Line, Etruria	March	2
Cunard Line, Aurania	March	9
American Line, New York	March	6
American Line, Berlin	March	13
White Star Line, Britannic	March	6
White Star Line, Majestic	March	13
North German Lloyd, Havel	March	5
North German Lloyd, Trave	March	9
Anchor Line, Anchoria	March	6
Anchor Line, Circassia	March	23
Red Star Line, Waesland	March	6
Red Star Line, Belgenland	March	13

From Philadelphia.

American Line, Kensington	March	2
American Line, Ohio	March	9

Saloon fares from $40.00 to $90.00, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $25.00 to $40.00. Steerage, $10.00 to $25.00. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5.00 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10.00 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY, - Agent, Victoria
Cor. Fort and Government Streets.

General Excellence of Stock
Strict Attention to Business

These are the two levers that are pushing our business along during this dull spell. When you want anything in the jewelry line or repairing on watches and jewelry, come to our store till we prove this assertion.

Challoner & Mitchell, 47 Government Street, Opposite Bank of B. C.

Mrs. Goldman
Wishes to inform the ladies of Victoria that she has opened her business of
Hair Dresser and Worker,
at No. 1 View Street, opposite Driard. Hair dressed in the latest style. Switches, Bangs, Hair Chains, Etc., made to order at most reasonable prices. Combings made up. Bangs cut and curled.
NOTE THE ADDRESS:
No. 1 View Street, Opposite Driard

SOME PRICES
THAT MEAN BUSINESS

MEN'S SUITS—

Former price $25	now	$18
" 20	now	14
" 17	now	12
" 15	now	10
" 13	now	8

OVERCOATS—

Reduced from $22 to		$16.00
" 20 to		13.50
" 16 to		11.00
" 13 to		10.00
" 12 to		8.00

MACKINTOSHES
Guaranteed Waterproof

Reduced from $16.50 to		$12 50
" 15.00 to		10.00
" 10.00 to		7.00

MEN'S SHIRTS
White and Colored

Former Price $2.25	now	$1.75
" 2.00	now	1.50
" 1.50	now	1.00
" 1.00	now	65c.

S. REID, 122 Government St., Next New England Hotel

MUNICIPAL.

Tenders for Water Meters, Etc.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned (where specifications may be seen) for the supply of Water Meters and a Bicycle for the Victoria Water Works.

Tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. on Monday, February 25th, 1895, and the lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

JAS. S. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.

Water Commissioner's office, Feb. 14, 1895.

Tenders for Fire Hose.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday the 11th day of March next, at 12 o'clock m., for 1,000 ft. cotton fabric hose, rubber lined, 2 1-2 in. in diameter, 3-ply, guaranteed pressure of 350 pounds per square inch, guaranteed for five years against defects in manufacture, coupled, complete with corporation threads.

Sample of hose and couplings to be submitted with tender.

Hose to be delivered free of freight and duty in Victoria.

Payment therefor not to take place before the 2nd day of December, 1895.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

Victoria, B. C., February 12th, 1895.

NOTICE.

The time for receiving tenders for scowling city garbage out to sea invited by advertisement in the Daily Times on the 5th instant, has been extended to Monday next, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m.

Tenderers will be expected to submit their tenders upon an amended specification, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

By order of the council.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C., February 12th, 1895.

NOTICE.

Douglas Street, from Pembroke Street to King's Road, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

o08-tf

Do You Keep Hens?

(Trade Mark.)

STURTEVANT'S IMPERIAL EGG FOOD
Will Make Your Hens Lay.

STURTEVANT'S ROUP PILLS,

F. C. Sturtevant, Hartford, Conn.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

Opposition Convention.

FOR THE
NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES
Will take place at INSTITUTE HALL, View street, on
Friday Evening, 15th Inst.
at 7:30 p.m.

Every elector in opposition to the Government should take a lively interest in the selection of candidates. Electors may become members of the Association and obtain tickets of admission to the Convention by applying to the undersigned before 12 o'clock on Friday, 15th inst.

J. T. BETHUNE, Secretary,
First Floor William's Block, next door to the Times office.
Open till 10 p.m.

THE GOODS WE SELL are Dick's, Glasgow, and the manufacture is
British
They are famed wherever worn for durability and comfort from Atlantic to
Pacific
And are at to wear by all classes of people who travel by River, Road, or
Railway.
Lot of Simple Goods to hand. Ladies' and Gentlemens'. Fancy lot of Babies' Boots (cheap).
Old Country Boot Store,
91 Johnson Street, Between Broad and Douglas Streets.
JAMES FREEL, Proprietor.

CREIGHTON,
The Tailor.
Will sell at Cost for the NEXT TEN DAYS for CASH only. Winter and Spring Suitings. Just call and see them, for they are great value for the money you will have to give.
J. W. CREIGHTON,
FINE TAILORING PARLORS.
86 Government St. - - Victoria, B. C.